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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE.
60th District—VAN H. HIGGINS, S. L. BAKER.
57th District—EBENEZER PECK, CASPAR BUTZ.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN GRAY, of Jefferson.
FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

☞ For Telegraphic and Commercial News see Fourth Page.

The Quincy Debate.

Douglas grows fainter and weaker. The well directed and firmly planted blows of Lincoln begin to tell, and the Senator is evidently sick. We are not sure that he will come to time at Alton. By assiduous rubbing, sponging and sweating, and by the judicious use of stimulants, he may be brought to the scratch; but his condition is pitiable indeed. So severe have been his repeated punishments that his recollection evidently fails. *He has forgotten a part of his speech!* His usual epithets do not come to his tongue's end—his usual falsehoods he failed to utter. Not once did he call Trumbull a liar and a sneak; not half of his time was devoted to "nigger equality" and "amalgamation." (Poor Little Dug.) If any doubt let them read the verbatim report of the speech which we print to-day. It is a rehash of what he has said before, but with the usual spice of epithets and personalities omitted. Not a new point, not a statesman-like argument, not an attempt at an exposition of the policy of his party, not a line or a sentence that is worth remembering. All is stale, flat, second-handed and weak. His dodges and quibblings are less adroit than usual. He does not even falsify with his ordinary boldness and ingenuity. It is lucky that he has but one other day of torture to endure—that the drubbings which he is receiving are to come to an end. Three more meetings, and Douglas would be done for.

While the "Giant" is proving his lack of wind and muscle, Old Abe is as fresh, vigorous and elastic as when the contest began. He is in fact but just beginning to warm up to his work. His blows grow heavier and are better aimed than when he first commenced striking out. It is a pity that, by the terms of agreement, he must be hauled off at the end of to-day's debate. We have some curiosity to know what he would do when he is at his best. But until he gets into the Senate, and has a chance to cope with men of real power, our curiosity must remain unsatisfied.

A Mistake of the Herald.

The *Herald* has fallen into an error as to the political affinities of A. J. Galloway, Esq., of this city. Mr. Douglas has no more inveterate opponent, nor the Republican party a more zealous supporter than Mr. Galloway. His recent trip through the State in company with a distinguished Agriculturalist and member of the British Parliament, had no connection whatever with politics. So much we are authorized to say by Mr. Galloway, himself, and should have said about the same thing anyhow from our personal knowledge of the character of the man.

Republican Meeting at Dutchman's Point.

There was a grand rally of the Republicans of Niles Township yesterday at Dutchman's Point. At least two-thirds of the voters of the township were out. Stirring and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Peck, Schneider, Hawley and Henricks, and the liveliest enthusiasm was manifested by the audience. The voters of Niles are, almost to a man, in favor of Lincoln, and will give a good account of themselves on the 3d of November.

A Poor Subterfuge.

The *Times* vainly endeavors to divert public attention from Douglas' efforts to carry the election through the fraudulent voting of his Irish colonists in the close counties and districts, by charging the authorship of one of the letters which we have published on that subject, upon Col. Carpenter. It is a sufficient answer to say that Col. Carpenter has never written a line for this paper, and if he has seen the letter in question at all, it was not until after its publication by us.

Hecker Coming.

That eloquent champion of freedom and free labor, FRED. HECKER, of St. Clair County, will address the Mass Meeting of our German fellow-citizens in this city, upon the political issues of the day, on Monday, October 25th.

Mr. Hecker will also address the Germans of Galena and vicinity on Wednesday, October 27th.

ELECTION RETURNS.

[Indiana] Election.

[illegible].—Jay county elects the [illegible], which is a gain.

Fountain and Warren counties give Republican gains, as far as heard from.

The Republicans elect 10 Representatives in the State Legislature, in counties and districts represented two years ago by Democrats.

There is a decreased vote on the Republican State ticket in the 5th Congressional district. The gains elsewhere will more than balance the loss in counties usually strongly Republican.

Pettit, Colfax, Case and Wilson, Republicans, and Davis, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, will be re-elected to Congress by largely increased majorities.

The result in the Third District is still in doubt.

Madison county gives a small Democratic majority—a Republican gain of over 100.

In the First District, result doubtful. Third Cong. District, very close.

Bartholomew county—Dunn's maj., 125; Republican gain, 573.

Monroe county is reported 50 majority for Hughes, Adm. Dem., which is a Democratic loss of 200 on the vote of 1856.

Lawrence county gives Dunn a small majority.

Jackson, Jennings and Switzerland counties to hear from.

Dunn is probably elected by a small majority.

It is generally conceded that the Republican State ticket is elected, though the Democrats claim three of the Supreme Judges.

Morgan county gives Porter, Rep., 200 majority.

Miami county is reported 200 maj. for Colfax; Republican gain of 300.

Jefferson county gives Dunn, Rep. candidate for Congress, 907 majority; Republican gain of about 600.

In Jennings county the whole Republican ticket is elected; also, in Bartholomew county, except Sheriff and Treasurer.

Laporte county official reports the Republican State ticket elected by 523 majority, and Colfax, Rep. candidate for Congress, over Walker, Dem., by 565.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—In the 13th Congressional district, Carbon County gives Shoemaker (Anti-Lecompton) 480 majority. Dimmick (Lecompton) gets 400 majority in Northampton, 530 in Monroe, and 200 in Wayne. Pike has not yet been heard from. Dimmick is elected by 400 majority.

HONESDALE, Oct. 14.—Dimmick, Dem., is elected in the 13th district by about 1,200 majority.

Iowa Election.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 14.—Des Moines County, official, 102 majority for Trimble, Dem.

Henry County, 695 majority for Curtis, Republican.

Jefferson County, 175 majority for Curtis.

Wapello County, 100 majority for Trimble.

Lee County, 450 majority for Trimble.

Returns indicate Republican gains since 1857.

Delaware County—official majority for Republican State ticket is 520.

Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—Ashtabula County gives 3,800 Republican majority; Geauga County, 1,360 Republican majority.

Baltimore City Election.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The election in this city to-day for Mayor and Councilmen passed off without serious outbreak, though there was considerable noise and confusion at the polls. Col. Shutt, the Independent candidate against Mayor Swann, withdrew his name about noon, issuing a card stating that it was impossible for his friends to vote, being intimidated by the Mayor's party. Mr. Swann was therefore again elected Mayor without opposition. His friends are in great spirits to night, and are rejoicing everywhere.

Accident to Steamer Canada—Lives Lost.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—The steamer Canada collapsed a flue in Saginaw River yesterday, scalding to death three of her crew.

The National Horse Show at Kalamazoo is largely attended, and every way successful.

GREAT DEBATE BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS AT QUINCY.

TWELVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT!

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

LINCOLN "CONCLUDES" ON THE ARTFUL DODGER WITH A VENGEANCE.

VERBATIM REPORT OF SPEECHES.

A clear sky and altogether an admirable day, after a series of cold, dismal storms, was accorded to the sixth public debate between Lincoln and Douglas at Quincy, on Wednesday last. The crowd was very large, and though less in number than that at the Galesburg debate, the excitement and enthusiasm on both sides were more marked and vociferous.

The hubbub commenced about nine o'clock, shortly before the arrival of a long special train from Macomb and the intermediate stations on which Mr. Lincoln was expected. An immense procession was formed, commencing on Jefferson Square and marching down Broadway to Front street to receive the Republican champion. About half-past nine the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the train, and a tumultuous rush was made for the depot. Six rousing cheers were given as Mr. Lincoln stepped from the cars; after which the procession marched up Broadway to Third street, down Third to Jersey, up Jersey to Eighth, up Eighth to Hampshire, and then through several streets to the front of the Court House. The entire line was half an hour in passing the corner of Third and Jersey streets. The principal device in the train was a model ship on wheels, drawn by four horses, and labelled "CONSTITUTION." It was filled with sailors and the helm was managed by a *live coon*. A suitable contrast to this was one of the contrivances in the Douglas procession. As though not sufficiently insulting to the Old Line Whigs in the general run of their banners and mottoes, a dead coon was borne aloft suspended by the tail, from the principal Dred Scott wagon.

Mr. Lincoln was finally escorted to the residence of O. H. Browning, Esq., and after giving him three cheers which were heard all over the city, the multitude dispersed for dinner.

Mr. Douglas arrived on Tuesday evening, and was received at the depot by a small sized Irish mob. A torch-light procession had been advertised for the occasion, but it fell through so lamentably that the Dred Scottites themselves denied their responsibility for it the next morning.

Among the listeners to the debate were a boat load of passengers from Keokuk, Iowa, and another from Hannibal, Missouri.

The speaking commenced at half-past two o'clock, in Washington Square. A serious accident occurred shortly before the arrival of the speakers, caused by the giving away of a part of the railing around the platform. Twelve or fifteen persons were precipitated backwards to the ground, accompanied in their fall by a heavy wooden bench. Three persons were severely bruised, though not dangerously injured.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech.

At precisely half past two o'clock Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the audience, and having been received with three cheers, he proceeded:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have had no immediate conference with Judge Douglas, but I will venture to say he and I will perfectly agree that your entire silence both when I speak and when he speaks will be most agreeable to us.

In the month of May, 1856, the elements in the State of Illinois, which have since been consolidated into the Republican party, assembled together in a State Convention at Bloomington. They adopted at that time what, in political language, is called a platform. In June of the same year, the elements of the Republican party in the nation assembled together in a National Convention at Philadelphia. They adopted what is called the National Platform. In June, 1858—the present year—the Republicans of Illinois re-assembled at Springfield, in State Convention, and adopted again their platform, as I suppose not differing in any essential particular from either of the former ones, but perhaps adding something in relation to the new developments of political progress in the country.

The Convention that assembled in June last did me the honor, if it be one, and I esteem it such, to nominate me as their candidate for the United States Senate. I have supposed that in entering upon this canvass I stood generally upon these platforms. We are now met together on the 13th of October of the same year, only four months from the adoption of the last platform, and I am unaware that in this canvass, from the beginning until to-day, any one of our adversaries has taken hold of our platforms or laid his finger upon anything that he calls wrong in them.

In the very first one of these joint discussions between Senator Douglas and myself, Senator Douglas, without alluding at all to these platforms, or any one of them, of which I have spoken, attempted to hold me responsible for a set of resolutions passed long before the meeting of either one of these Conventions of which I have spoken. And as a ground for holding me responsible for those resolutions, he assumed that they had been passed at a State Convention of the Republican party, and that I took part in that Convention. It was discovered afterwards that this was erroneous, that the resolutions which he endeavored to hold me responsible for, had not been passed by any State Convention anywhere—had not been passed at Springfield, where he supposed they had, or assumed that they had, and that they had been passed in no Convention in which I had taken part. The Judge, nevertheless, was not willing to give up the point that he was endeavoring to make upon me, and he therefore thought to still hold me to the point that he was endeavoring to make, by showing that the resolutions that he read, had been passed at a local Convention in the northern part of the State, although it was not a local Convention that embraced my residence at all, nor one that reached, as I suppose, nearer than 150 or 200 miles of where I was when it met, nor one in which I took any part at all. He also introduced other resolutions passed at other meetings, and by combining the whole, although they were all antecedent to the two State Conventions, and the one National Convention I have mentioned, still he insisted and now insists, as I understand, that I am in some way responsible for them.

At Jonesboro, on our third meeting, I insisted to the Judge that I was in no way rightfully held responsible for the proceedings of this local meeting or convention in which I had taken no part, and in which I was in no way embraced; but I insisted to him that if he thought I was responsible for every man or every set of men everywhere, who happen to be my friends, the rule ought to work both ways, and he ought to be responsible for the acts and resolutions of all men or sets of men who were or are now his supporters and friends, [good, good,] and gave him a pretty long string of resolutions, passed by men who are now his friends, and announcing doctrines for which he does not desire to be held responsible.

This still does not satisfy Judge Douglas. He still adheres to his proposition, that I am responsible for what some of my friends in different parts of the State have done; but that he is not responsible for what his have done. At least so I understand him. But in addition to that, the Judge at our meeting in Galesburg, last week, undertakes to establish that I am guilty of a species of double-dealing with the public—that I make speeches of a certain sort in the North, among the Abolitionists, which I would not make in the South, and that I make speeches of a certain sort in the South which I would not make in the North. I apprehend in the course I have marked out for myself that I shall not have to dwell at very great length upon this subject.

As this was done in the Judge's opening speech at Galesburgh, I had an opportunity, as I had the middle speech then, of saying something in answer to it. He brought forward a quotation or two from a speech of mine delivered at Chicago, and then to contrast with it he brought forward an extract from a speech of mine at Charleston, in which he insisted that I was greatly inconsistent, and insisted that his conclusion followed that I was playing a double part, and speaking in one region one way and in another region another way. I have not time now to dwell on this as long as I would like, and I wish only now to re-quote that portion of my speech at Charleston which the Judge quoted, and then make some comments upon it. This he quotes from me as being delivered at Charleston and I believe correctly:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermingle with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior. I am as much as any other man in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." ["Good," "Good," and loud cheers.] This, I believe, is the entire quotation from the Charleston speech as the Judge made it. His comments are as follows:

"Yes, here you find men who hurrah for Lincoln and say he is right when he discards all distinction between races, or when he declares that he discards the doctrine that there is such a thing as a superior and inferior race; and Abolitionists are required and expected to vote for Mr. Lincoln because he goes for the equality of the races, holding that in the Declaration of Independence the white man and the negro were declared equal, and endowed by Divine law with equality. And down South with the Old Line Whigs, with the Kentuckians, the Virginians, and the Tennesseeans, he tells you that there is a physical difference between the races; making the one superior, the other inferior, and he is in favor of maintaining the superiority of the white race over the negro."

Those are the Judge's comments. Now, I wish to show you, that a month, or only lacking three days of a month, before I made the speech at Charleston, which the Judge quotes from, he had himself heard me say substantially the same thing. It was in our first meeting, at Ottawa—and I will say a word about where it was and the atmosphere it was in, after a while—but, at our first meeting, at Ottawa, I read an extract from an old speech of mine, made nearly four years ago, not merely to show my sentiments, but to show that my sentiments were long entertained and openly expressed; in which extract I expressly declared that my own feelings would not admit a social and political equality between the white and black races, and that even if my own feelings would admit of it, I still knew that the public sentiment of the country would not, and that such a thing was an utter impossibility, or substantially that. That extract from my old speech the reporters, by some sort of accident, passed over, and it was not reported. I lay no blame upon anybody. I suppose they thought that I would hand it over to them, and dropped reporting while I was reading it, but afterwards went away without getting it from me. At the end of that quotation from my old speech, which I read at Ottawa, I made the comments which were reported at that time, and which I will now read, and ask you to notice how very nearly they are the same as Judge Douglas says were delivered by me down in Egypt. After reading I added these words: "Now, gentlemen, I don't want to read at any great length, but this is the true application of all I have ever said in regard to the institution of slavery or the black race, and this is the whole of it; and anything that argues me into his idea of perfect social and political equality with the negro is but a species of fantastical arrangement of words by which a man can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut horse. I will say here, while upon this subject, that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution in the States where it exists. I believe I have no right to do so. I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together on the footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I as well as Judge Douglas am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position." [Cheers, "That's the doctrine."] "I have never said anything to the contrary, but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence—the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I hold that he is as much entitled to these as the white man. I agree with Judge Douglas that he is not my equal in many respects, certainly not in color—perhaps not in intellectual and moral endowments; but in the right to eat the bread without leave of anybody else which his own hand earns, he is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of any other man." [Loud cheers.]

I have chiefly introduced this for the purpose of meeting the Judge's charge that the quotation he took from my Charleston speech was what I would say down south among the Kentuckians, the Virginians, &c., but would not say in the regions in which was supposed to be more of the Abolition element. I now make this comment: That speech from which I have now read the quotation, and which is there given correctly, perhaps too much so for good taste, was made away up north in the Abolition district of this State *par excellence*—in the Lovejoy District—in the personal presence of Lovejoy, for he was on the stand with us when I read it. It had been made and put in print in that region only three days less than a month before the speech made at Charleston, the like of which Judge Douglas thinks I would not make where there was any abolition element. I only refer to this matter to say that I am altogether unconscious of having attempted any double dealing anywhere—that upon one occasion I may say one thing and leave other things unsaid, and *vice versa*; but that I have said anything on one occasion that is inconsistent with what I have said elsewhere, I deny—at least I deny it so far as the intention is concerned. I find that I have devoted to this topic a larger portion of my time than I had intended. I wished to show, but I will pass it upon this occasion, that in the sentiment I have occasionally advanced upon the Declaration of Independence, I am entirely borne out by the sentiments advanced by our old Whig leader, Henry Clay, and I have the book here to show it from; but because I have already occupied more time than I intended to do on that topic, I pass over it.

At Galesburg, I tried to show that by the Dred Scott Decision, pushed to its legitimate consequences, slavery would be established in all the States as well as in the Territories. I did this because, upon a former occasion, I had asked Judge Douglas whether, if the Supreme Court should make a decision declaring that the States had not the power to exclude slavery from their limits, he would adopt and follow that decision as a rule of political action; and because he had not directly answered that question, but had merely contented himself with sneering at it, I again introduced it, and tried to show that the conclusion that I stated followed inevitably and logically from the proposition already decided by the court. Judge Douglas had the privilege of replying to me at Galesburg, and again he gave me no direct answer as to whether he would or would not sustain such a decision if made. I give him this third chance to say yes or no. He is not obliged to do either—probably he will not do either—[laughter] but I give him the third chance. I tried to show then that this result—this conclusion inevitably followed from the point already decided by the court. The Judge, in his reply, again sneers at the thought of the court making any such decision, and in the course of his remarks upon this subject, uses the language which I will now read. Speaking of me the Judge says:

"He goes on and insists that the Dred Scott Decision would carry slavery into the Free States, notwithstanding the decision itself says the contrary." And he adds: "Mr. Lincoln knows that there is no member of the Supreme Court that holds that doctrine. He knows that every one of them in their opinions held the reverse."

I especially introduce this subject again for the purpose of saying that I have the Dred Scott Decision here, and I will thank Judge Douglas to lay his finger upon the place in the entire opinions of the court where any one of them "says the contrary." It is very hard to affirm a negative with entire confidence. I say, however, that I have examined that decision with a good deal of care, as a lawyer examines a decision, and so far as I have been able to do so, the Court has no where in its opinions said that the States have the power to exclude slavery, nor have they used other language substantially that. I also say, so far as I can find, not one of the concurring Judges has said that the States can exclude slavery, nor said anything that was substantially that. The nearest approach that any one of them has made to it, so far as I can find, was by Judge Nelson, and the approach he made to it was exactly, in substance, the Nebraska Bill—that the States had the exclusive power over the question of slavery, so far as they are not limited by the Constitution of the United States. I asked the question, therefore, if the non-concurring Judges, McLean or Curtis, had asked to get an express declaration that the States could absolutely exclude slavery from their limits, what reason have we to believe that it would not have been voted down by the majority of the Judges, just as Chase's amendment was voted down by Judge Douglas and his compeers when it was offered to the Nebraska Bill. [Cheers.]

Also at Galesburg, I said something in regard to those Springfield Resolutions that Judge Douglas had attempted to use upon me at Ottawa, and commented at some length upon the fact that they were, as presented, not genuine. Judge Douglas in his reply to me seemed to be somewhat exasperated. He said he would never have believed that Abraham Lincoln, as he kindly called me, would have attempted such a thing as I had attempted upon that occasion; and among other expressions which he used toward me, was that I dared to say forgery—that I had *dared* to say forgery [turning to Judge Douglas]. Yes, Judge, I did dare to say forgery. [Loud applause.] But in this political canvass, the Judge ought to remember that I was not the first who *dared* to say forgery. At Jacksonville Judge Douglas made a speech in answer to something said by Judge Trumbull, and at the close of what he said upon that subject, he *dared* to say that Trumbull had forged his evidence. He said, too, that he should not concern himself with Trumbull any more, but thereafter he should hold Lincoln responsible for the slanders upon him. [Laughter.] When I met him at Charleston after that, although I think that I should not have noticed the subject if he had not said he would hold me responsible for it, I spread out before him the statements of the evidence that Judge Trumbull had used, and I asked Judge Douglas, piece by piece, to put his finger upon one piece of all that evidence that he would say was a forgery! When I went through with each and every piece, Judge Douglas did not *dare* then to say that any piece of it was a forgery. [Laughter, and cries of "good, good."] So it seems that there are some things that Judge Douglas dares to do, and some that he dares not to do. [Great applause and laughter.]

A VOICE—It's the same thing with you.

MR. LINCOLN—Yes, sir, it's the same thing with me. I do dare to say forgery, when it's true, and I don't dare to say forgery when it's false. [Thunders of applause. Cries of "Hit him again," "Give it to him, Lincoln."] Now, I will say here to this audience and to Judge Douglas, I have not dared to say he committed a forgery, and I never shall until I know it; but I did dare to say—just to suggest to the Judge—that a forgery had been committed, which by his own showing had been traced to him and two of his friends. [Roars of laughter and loud cheers.] I dared to suggest to him that he had expressly promised in one of his public speeches to investigate that matter, and I dared to suggest to him that there was an implied promise that when he investigated it he would make known the result. I dared to suggest to the Judge that he could not expect to be quite clear of suspicion of that fraud, for since the time that promise was made he had been with those friends, and had not kept his promise in regard to the investigation and the report upon it. [Loud laughter. Cries of "Good, good," "Hit him hard."] I am not a very daring man, [laughter] but I dared that much, Judge, and I am not much scared about it yet. [Uproarious laughter and applause.] When the Judge says he wouldn't have believed of Abraham Lincoln that he would have made such an attempt as that, he reminds me of the fact that he entered upon this canvass with the purpose to treat me courteously; that touched me somewhat. [Great laughter.] It sets me to thinking. I was aware, when it was first agreed that Judge Douglas and I were to have these seven joint discussions, that they were the successive acts of a drama—perhaps I should say, to be enacted not merely in the face of audiences like this, but in the face of the nation, and to some extent, by my relation to him, and not from anything in myself, in the face of the world; and I am anxious that they should be conducted with dignity and in the good temper which would be befitting the vast audience before which it was conducted. But when Judge Douglas got home from Washington and made his first speech in Chicago, the evening afterwards I made some sort of a reply to it. His second speech was made at Bloomington, in which, he commented upon my speech at Chicago, and said that I had used language ingeniously contrived to conceal my intentions, or words to that effect. Now, I understand that this is an imputation upon my veracity and my candor. I do not know what the Judge understood by it; but in our first discussion at Ottawa, he led off by charging a bargain, somewhat corrupt in its character, upon Trumbull and myself—that we had entered into a bargain, one of the terms of which was that Trumbull was to abolitionize the old Democratic party, and I (Lincoln) was to abolitionize the old Whig party—I pretending to be as good an Old Line Whig as ever. Judge Douglas may not understand that he implicated my truthfulness and my honor, when he said I was doing one thing and pretending another; and I misunderstood him if he thought he was treating me in a dignified way, as a man of honor and truth, as he now claims he was disposed to treat me. Even after that time, at Galesburg, when he brings forward an extract from a speech made at Chicago, and an extract from a speech made at Charleston, to prove that I was trying to play a double part—that I was trying to cheat the public, and get votes upon one set of principles at one place and upon another set of principles at another place—I do not understand but what he impeaches my honor, my veracity and my candor, and because he does this, I do not understand that I am bound, if I see a truthful ground for it, to keep my hands off of him. As soon as I learned that Judge Douglas was disposed to treat me in this way, I signified in one of my speeches that I should be driven to draw upon whatever of humble resources I might have—to adopt a new course with him. I was not entirely sure that I should be able to hold my own with him, but I at least had the purpose made to do as well as I could upon him; and now I say that I will not be the first to cry "hold." I think it originated with the Judge, and when he quits, I probably will. [Roars of laughter.] But I shall not ask any favors at all. He asks me, or he asks the audience, if I wish to push this matter to the point of personal difficulty. I tell him, no. He did not make a mistake, in one of his early speeches, when he called me an "amiable" man, though perhaps he did when he called me an "intelligent" man. [Laughter.] It really hurts me very much to suppose that I have wronged anybody on earth. I again tell him, no! I very much prefer, when this canvass shall be over, however it may result, that we at least part without any bitter recollections of personal difficulties.

The Judge, in his concluding speech at Galesburg, says that I was pushing this matter to a personal difficulty, to avoid the responsibility for the enormity of my principles. I say to the Judge and to this audience now, that I will again state our principles as well as I hastily can in all their enormity, and if the Judge hereafter choose to confine himself to a war upon these principles, he will probably not find me departing from it.

We have in this nation this element of domestic slavery. It is a matter of absolute certainty that it is a disturbing element. It is the opinion of all the great men who have expressed an opinion upon it, that it is a dangerous element. We keep up a controversy in regard to it. That controversy necessarily springs from difference of opinion, and if we can learn exactly—can reduce to the lowest elements—what that difference of opinion is, we perhaps shall be better prepared for discussing the different systems of policy that we would propose in regard to that disturbing element. I suggest that the difference of opinion, reduced to its lowest terms, is no other than the difference between the men who think slavery a wrong and those who do not think it wrong. The Republican party think it wrong—we think it is a moral, a social and a political wrong. We think it is a wrong not confining itself merely to the persons or the States where it exists, but that it is a wrong in its tendency, to say the least, that extends itself to the existence of the whole nation. Because we think it wrong, we propose a course of policy that shall deal with it as a wrong. We deal with it as with any other wrong, in so far as we can prevent its growing any larger, and so deal with it that in the run of time there may be some promise of an end to it. We have a due regard to the actual presence of it amongst us and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and all the constitutional obligations thrown about it. I suppose that in reference both to its actual existence in the nation, and to our constitutional obligations, we have no right at all to disturb it in the States where it exists, and we profess that we have no more inclination to disturb it than we have the right to do it. We go further than that; we don't propose to disturb it where, in one instance, we think the Constitution would permit us. We think the Constitution would permit us to disturb it in the District of Columbia. Still we do not propose to do that, unless it should be in terms which I don't suppose the nation is very likely soon to agree to—the terms of making the emancipation gradual and compensating the unwilling owners. Where we suppose we have the constitutional right, we restrain ourselves in reference to the actual existence of the institution and the difficulties thrown about it. We also oppose it as an evil so far as it seeks to spread itself. We insist on the policy that shall restrict it to its present limits. We don't suppose that in doing this we violate anything due to the actual presence of the institution, or anything due to the constitutional guarantees thrown around it.

We oppose the Dred Scott decision in a certain way, upon which I ought perhaps to address you a few words. We do not propose that when Dred Scott has been decided to be a slave by the court, we, as a mob, will decide him to be free. We do not propose that, when any other one, or one thousand, shall be decided by that court to be slaves, we will in any violent way disturb the rights of property thus settled; but we nevertheless do oppose that decision as a political rule which shall be binding on the voter, to vote for nobody who thinks it wrong, which shall be binding on the members of Congress or the President to favor no measure that does not actually concur with the principles of that decision. We do not propose to be bound by it as a political rule in that way, because we think it lays the foundation not merely of enlarging and spreading out what we consider an evil, but it lays the foundation for spreading that evil into the States themselves. We propose so resisting it as to have it reversed if we can, and a new judicial rule established upon this subject.

I will add this, that if there be any man who does not believe that slavery is wrong in the three aspects which I have mentioned, or in any one of them, that man is misplaced, and ought to leave us. While, on the other hand, if there be any man in the Republican party who is impatient over the necessity springing from its actual presence, and is impatient of the constitutional guarantees thrown around it, and would act in disregard of these, he too is misplaced standing with us. He will find his place somewhere else; for we have a due regard, so far as we are capable of understanding them, for all these things. This, gentlemen, as well as I can give it, is a plain statement of our principles in all their enormity.

I will say now that there is a sentiment in the country contrary to me—a sentiment which holds that slavery is not wrong, and therefore it goes for policy that does not propose dealing with it as a wrong. That policy is the Democratic policy, and that sentiment is the Democratic sentiment. If there be a doubt in the mind of any one of this vast audience that this is really the central idea of the Democratic party, in relation to this subject, I ask him to bear with me while I state a few things tending, as I think, to prove that proposition. In the first place, the leading man—I think I may do my friend Judge Douglas the honor of calling him such—advocating the present Democratic policy, never himself says it is wrong. He has the high distinction, so far as I know, of never having said slavery is either right or wrong. [Laughter.] Almost everybody else says one or the other, but the Judge never does. If there be a man in the Democratic party who thinks it is wrong, and yet clings to that party, I suggest to him in the first place that his leader don't talk as he does, for he never says that it is wrong. In the second place, I suggest to him that if he will examine the policy proposed to be carried forward, he will find that he carefully excludes the idea that there is anything wrong in it. If you will examine the arguments that are made in it, you will find that every one carefully excludes the idea that there is anything wrong in slavery. Perhaps that Democrat who says he is as much opposed to slavery as I am, will tell me that I am wrong about this. I wish him to examine his own course in regard to this matter a moment, and then see if his opinion will not be changed a little. You say it is wrong; but don't you constantly object to anybody else saying so? Do you not constantly argue that this is not the right place to oppose it? You say it must not be opposed in the free States, because slavery is not here; it must not be opposed in the slave States, because it is there; [it must not be opposed in] politics, because that will make a fuss; it must not be opposed in the pulpit, because it is not religion. [Loud cheers.] Then where is the place to oppose it? There is no suitable place to oppose it. There is no plan in the country to oppose this evil overspreading the continent, which you say yourself is coming. Frank Blair and Gratz Brown tried to get up a system of gradual emancipation in Missouri, had an election in August and got beat, and you, Mr. Democrat, threw up your hat, and halloed "hurrah for Democracy." [Enthusiastic cheers.] So I say again that in regard to the arguments that are made, when Judge Douglas says he "don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down," whether he means that as an individual expression of sentiment, or only as a sort of statement of his views on national policy, it is alike true to say that he can thus argue logically if he don't see anything wrong in it; but he cannot say so logically if he admits that slavery is wrong. He cannot say that he would as soon see a wrong voted up as voted down. When Judge Douglas says that whoever, or whatever community, wants slaves, they have a right to have them, he is perfectly logical if there is nothing wrong in the institution; but if you admit that it is wrong, he cannot logically say that anybody has a right to do wrong. When he says that slave property and horse and hog property are alike to be allowed to go into the Territories, upon the principles of equality, he is reasoning truly, if there is no difference between them as property; but if the one is property, held rightfully, and the other is wrong, then there is no equality between the right and wrong: so that, turn it in any way you can, in all the arguments sustaining the Democratic policy, and in that policy itself, there is a careful, studied exclusion of the idea that there is anything wrong in slavery. Let us understand this. I am here to prove that we are right and they are wrong. I have been stating where we and they stand, and trying to show what is the real difference between us; and I now say that whenever we can get the question distinctly stated—can get all these men who believe that slavery is in some of these respects wrong, to stand and act with us in treating it as a wrong—then, and not till then, I think we will in some way come to an end of this slavery agitation. [Prolonged cheers.]

Judge Douglas' Reply.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Unless entire silence is observed it will be impossible for me to be heard. My friends can do me no higher favor than to preserve entire silence during the whole of my remarks, omitting all expressions of applause or approbation. I desire to be heard rather than applauded. I wish to address myself to your reason, to your judgment, to your sense of justice, and not to your passions.

I regret that Mr. Lincoln should have deemed it proper for him again to have indulged in gross personality, and to have resorted to his insinuations and charges about those Springfield resolutions. Now I will call your attention for a moment to the facts, and submit to you what you think of the man who can predicate such a charge under those circumstances. I had seen the proceedings of the Congressional Convention held in Aurora—the Second Congressional District—in September 1854, purporting to be the platform of the Republican party. That platform declared that the Republican party was pledged never to admit another slave State into the Union and to prohibit slavery in all the Territories of the United States—not only all we then had, but all we should ever again acquire and to repeal unconditionally the Fugitive Slave law, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the slave trade between the different States. These, and perhaps other articles against slavery, were contained in the platform adopted unanimously by the Republican Congressional Convention in that district. I had also seen that the Republican Convention in the Galena District the same year had adopted the same platform at Rockford. I had also seen that the Republican Convention at Bloomington, in the Third Congressional District, the same year, had adopted, nearly word for word, the same platform, declaring it to be the platform of the Republican party. I had seen that Major Thomas L. Harris, member of Congress from the Springfield District, had referred to this, and said in his speech in Congress that they were also adopted by the first Republican Convention in the State. I wrote to Major Harris to know at what date that Convention was held to which he referred and to send me the proceedings. He having seen Charles L. Lanphier, answered my letter by sending me the proceedings purporting to have been held at Springfield on the 3d Oct., 1854. I read those resolutions from that newspaper, the same as you quote any fact from the files of newspapers. Afterwards, Mr. Lincoln pretends that he had discovered that there was a mistake about those resolutions having been adopted at Springfield. He don't deny but that they were adopted by the Republican party at Bloomington, and also at Ottawa, and also at Rockford, and in nearly all the counties in Northern Illinois where his party has a majority, and merely because they were not adopted at the right spot, he chooses to quibble on the place rather than to meet the merits of the resolutions themselves. I stated when I quoted them, that I quoted them from that paper. I stated my authority, and Mr. Lincoln believed at the time, as he has since admitted, that they had been adopted at Springfield as published. Now does he believe that I didn't tell the truth when I read those resolutions? [Applause.] He knows in his heart that I quoted them in good faith, believing at the time that they had been adopted at that place. I would consider myself an infamous wretch, if, under the state of facts, I could charge any man with being a party to a trick or fraud. And I tell him, too, that it will not do for him to charge forgery on Charles H. Lanphier or Thomas L. Harris. No man on earth that knows these men or Lincoln could believe Lincoln on oath against either of them. [Applause.] There are not two men in the State of Illinois who stand higher for truth, for integrity, for moral character, for elevation of tone as gentlemen, than those two men. Any man who attempts to charge them only makes himself a slanderer by the attempt to do it. Now, to show you that I acted with entire fairness, when it was made known to me that there was a mistake, not about the truthfulness of the resolutions, but about the spot where they were adopted, I did not wait for Mr. Lincoln to find it out. The moment I discovered it, I made a speech and published it to the world, correcting the error. I corrected it myself, as a gentleman and an honest man, as I feel proud always to do when I make a mistake. I wish Mr. Lincoln to show that he has acted with that fairness and that truthfulness when I show that he has been mistaken. I will give you an illustration. In that speech at Springfield, Mr. Lincoln charged Chief Justice Taney and his associates, and Mr. Buchanan and myself, with having entered into a conspiracy, at the time the Nebraska bill was adopted, by which the Dred Scott decision was to be made by the Supreme Court in order to carry slavery everywhere under the Constitution. I called his attention to the fact, that at the time alluded to—to wit, the introduction of the Nebraska bill—it wasn't possible for such a conspiracy to have been had, for the reason that the case had never been taken to the Supreme Court, and was not for nearly a year afterwards. I then called on him to take back that charge against that court. Did he, let me ask, did he do it? I showed that it was impossible that the charge could be true. I showed it by the record, and called on him as an honest man to take back that false charge. What was his answer? Instead of coming out like an honest man, and taking it back, he charged again that although the case had not gone from the Missouri Court, yet the Democratic owners of Dred Scott had an understanding that they would take it up. I have since called on him to know who those Democratic owners of Dred Scott were. He could not tell. And why? Because there were no Democratic owners in existence. Dred Scott was at the time owned by Rev. Dr. Chaffee, an Abolition member of Congress from Springfield, Mass., in the right of his wife, and hence he was owned by one of Lincoln's friends, and not by Democrats at all. [Cheers.] On the other hand, Dred Scott was defended by Abolition lawyers, and hence that case was conducted on both sides, both by plaintiff and by defendant, by Abolition political friends of Mr. Lincoln. Notwithstanding that I thus found that the charge against the Supreme Court was false, yet instead of taking it back he resorts to another false charge to sustain the infamy of the first one. [Applause.] And he also charged President Buchanan with having been a party to the conspiracy with me when the Nebraska Bill was introduced. I called his attention to the fact that that charge could not possibly be true for the reason that at the time specified Mr. Buchanan was not in America. H was 3,000 miles off—was Minister representing the United States at the Court of St. James—had been there for nearly a year previous, and never returned for about three years afterwards. And yet I never could get Mr. Lincoln to take back that false charge; and yet, while I have called on him over and over again to take it back, he refuses to do it. He either remains silent or resorts to other tricks to try and palm the slander on the country. On the contrary (therein you will find the difference between Lincoln and myself), when I make a mistake I correct it without being asked, as an honest man is bound to. When he makes a false charge, he sticks to it and never corrects it. But one word more in regard to those resolutions. I quoted them at Ottawa only for the purpose of asking Mr. Lincoln whether he stood on that platform. That was the purpose for which I quoted them. I didn't think that I had a right to put idle questions to him without first laying a foundation by showing him that some portion at least of his friends had adopted it as their creed. Hence I read them and put those questions. He refused then to answer. Subsequently, one week afterwards, he did answer a part of the points, and on the other he has never answered to this day. [Great confusion.] My friends, if you are my friends, you will be silent, instead of interrupting even by your applause.

And now let me call your attention for a moment to the answer which Mr. Lincoln made at Freeport to those questions which I propounded to him, on the authority of having been adopted by a majority of all the Abolition counties which now, as then, support him. In regard to the question of any more slave States, Mr. Lincoln made this answer: He was not pledged against any more slave States; but he would be very sorry ever to be put in a position where he would have to vote for any—that he would be rejoiced to know that no more would be admitted into the Union, but that in the event that Congress should prohibit slavery in a given Territory during the whole time it was a Territory, and then they should adopt a slave constitution, he supposed that he would have to let the State in. [Laughter.] Now, the point I want to know is this: Suppose Congress should not first prohibit slavery in the Territory, then how would he vote? He gave an answer that didn't apply to any Territory in America. I ask him: Will you admit Kansas into the Union with just such a constitution as her people want—with slavery or without, as they shall determine? He didn't answer. I have put the question to him time and time again—he won't answer it. I ask him again, will he vote to admit New Mexico, when she has the requisite population, with just such a constitution as her people want, either with slavery or without it, as they shall decide? He won't answer. I ask him about Oregon Territory? He won't answer. About Washington Territory? He won't answer. About the new States to be carved out of Texas, in pursuance of the contract between Texas and the United States. He won't answer. He won't answer of any Territory now in existence; but he says in the event that Congress should prohibit slavery and then it should become a slave State, he supposed he would have to let it come. Now, I submit the question to you, whether his answer on that question don't justify me in saying that he has a fertile genius in devising language to conceal his own thoughts? I ask you, is there an intelligent man in America that don't believe that that answer was made for the purpose of concealing what he intended to do? He intended to allow the Old Line Whigs to believe that he would stand on the doctrine of the Compromise [measures, that the people of a Territory should] come in with slavery or without, as they pleased, while Lovejoy and his Abolition allies up north, explain to the Abolitionists that it is good Abolition doctrine, because it don't apply to any Territory in America. It was easy for him to have said: "I will let the people do as they please." Why didn't he do it? He won't give an answer on that question, for up north the Abolition creed provides that there shall be no more slave States. Down south, in Adams, in Coles, in Sangamon, he and his friends are afraid of that doctrine; hence an answer is given evasive, equivocal, to be construed one way in the North and another way in the South, and when analyzed don't answer at all to any Territory now in existence. But, my friends, Mr. Lincoln complains that in my speech the other day at Galesburg, I read an extract from his speech at Chicago, and then another from his speech at Charleston, and compared them, and showed that he had one set of principles in one part of the State, and another set in the other part of the State. How does he answer that charge? Why, he quotes his Charleston speech as I quoted it, and then quotes another one made at another place, which he says is the same thing, but he does not quote that Chicago speech by which I convicted him of that double dealing. [Applause.] I quoted his Chicago speech to prove that he held one thing to Abolitionists, and his Charleston speech to prove that he held another down South. His answer, passing over the Chicago speech entirely, and merely then arguing that he did the same thing at another place that he did at Charleston. Then if he did, I will show that he has twice, instead of once, held one creed in one part of the State and a different one in another. Now, up in Chicago, at the opening of the campaign, he replied to my reception speech, in which he undertook to answer my argument against negro equality. I had gone on to show that it was a falsification of the Declaration of Independence to pretend that it applied to the equality of negroes, when it said that "all men are created equal." What was Mr. Lincoln's reply? I read one from his Chicago speech—the one which he didn't quote—the one which he dare not quote in this part of the State. He said:

"I should like to know if taking this old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro, why not another say it does not mean a German? If that Declaration is not the truth, let us go to the statute book in which we find it, and tear it out! Who is so bold as to do it? If it is not true let us tear it out!"

There you find Lincoln told the Abolitionists of Chicago, that if the Declaration of Independence was not true, in saying that the negro was created by the Almighty the equal of the white man, then we ought to take and tear it out.

And let me call your attention to another portion of the same speech. You know in his Charleston speech, which he has read, he says the negro belongs to an inferior race, and is physically inferior to the white man, and should always be kept in an inferior position, because he belongs to an inferior race. Now let me read to you what he said at Chicago on that point. He is at the conclusion of his speech within a sentence or two:

"My friends, I have detained you about as long as I desired to do, and I have only to say, let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man, this race and that race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position. Discarding our standard that we have left, let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal." [Applause.]

Thus you see that in addressing the Chicago Abolitionists he declared that all distinction of race must be discarded—all distinction of men must be blotted out. He declared that the negro stood on an equal footing with the white man, and he said if one man would except the negro another man would except another being. Hence, he said, discard the difference between the negro race and other races, and declare them all created equal under the Declaration of Independence. Now let me ask you whether old Giddings, when he was down among you four years ago, ever preached more radical abolition than that? Did Lovejoy? Did Lloyd Garrison? Did Wendell Philips, or Fred Douglas ever take higher Abolition ground than that? Mr. Lincoln told you that I had charged him with getting up those personal attacks to conceal the enormity of his principles. Then he went to talking about something else, omitting any hint of his Chicago speech as containing the enormity to which I alluded. He knew I alluded to this—to his negro equality doctrine—when I spoke of the enormity of his principles. Yet he didn't find it convenient to answer on that point. Now, having shown you what he said in his Chicago speech, about the negroes being born equal to the white men, and about discarding all differences between negroes and white men, I will read to you again what he said at Charleston in order that the two may go out side by side. [illegible]ton:

"I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races. That I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which will ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior. I am as much as any other man in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

[Cries of "That's good doctrine."]

Yes, that's good doctrine, but it won't suit the latitude of Chicago, where Mr. Lincoln hopes to get his votes. [Laughter.] That's good doctrine in all the Anti-Abolition counties, but his Chicago speech is good doctrine in all the Abolition counties. Hence I assert on the authority of those two speeches, that Mr. Lincoln does hold one set of principles in the Abolition counties, and a different and contradictory set in the other counties. I don't question but what he did say at Ottawa what he quotes, but that only goes to convict him further of having done it twice instead of once. Now I ask you why can't he avow his principles the same in the North and in the South, in every county, if he has the conviction that his principles are just? But he could not be a Republican if his principles would stretch alike all over the country. The party to which he belongs has principles limited to geographical lines. They cannot even cross the Missouri River in your own ferry boat. [Laughter.] They can't even cross the Ohio River into Kentucky. Mr. Lincoln himself can't go the land of his fathers, and the scenes of his childhood, and the graves of his ancestors, and carry his Abolition principles with him, as he declared them at Chicago. This Republican organization appeals to the North against the South—appeals to Norther passion, Northern prejudice, and Northern ambition against Southern people, and Southern States, and Southern institutions. His only hope of success is by that appeal, and he goes on to justify himself in making war on slavery upon the ground that Frank Blair and Gratz Brown did not succeed in Missouri. [Applause.] Let us see what right Frank Blair had to believe he would succeed in Missouri. He was elected to Congress in August of 1856 as a Buchanan Democrat, and he turned Fremonter after the election, and thus belonged to one party before the election and another afterwards. What right had he to expect that his constituency would stand up to him whenever they got a chance at him at another election?

Mr. Lincoln thinks it his duty to preach a crusade in the free States against slavery, because it ought to be extinguished, as he says, because it is a crime, as he believes, and because the slaveholding States would not abolish it themselves. How is he going to do it? Down here in the southern part of the State he takes the ground openly that he will not interfere with slavery where it exists. He says that he is not now, and never was, in favor of interfering with slavery where it exists in the States. Well, if he is not in favor of that, how does he expect by his policy to bring it into a condition of ultimate extinction? How can he extinguish it in Kentucky, in Virginia, in any slave State, by his policy, if he won't pursue a line of policy that would affect it in the States. But in his speech at Springfield, before an Abolition or Republican Convention, he declared his hostility to any more slave States in this language which I will read:

"Under the operation of this policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. It will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I don't expect the Union to be dissolved—I dont expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind will rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

Thus you see Mr. Lincoln told his abolition friends that this government could not endure permanently half slave and half free as our fathers made it. They must become all free or all slave, otherwise this Union could not exist. How then does Mr. Lincoln propose to save the Union, unless it is by compelling the States all to be free, so that the house shall not be divided against itself? He is going to make them all free. He is going to preserve the Union in that way, and yet he is not going to interfere with slavery in the States, nor anywhere else where it exists. How is he going to bring that about? Why, he is going to agitate and agitate until the South shall be worried out and forced to the abolition of slavery. Let us see the policy by which that is to be done. He first tells you that he would prohibit slavery everywhere in the Territories. He would thus confine slavery within its present limits. When he gets it confined within its present limits, surrounded so that it cannot spread, the natural increase will go on until the increase will be so plenty that they cannot live on the soil. He will thus hem them in until starvation awaits them. Thus he will compel them to starve for the want of food, hemming them in, and thus put slavery in the course of ultimate extinction. If he is not going to interfere in the States, and is going to interfere to prohibit it in the Territories, and thus smother slavery out, it only follows that he can extinguish it by extinguishing the negro race, if he drives them to the position of starvation; and that is the humane remedy, the Christian remedy, that he proposes for the great crime of slavery. He tells you that I won't argue the question of whether slavery is right or wrong. I tell you why I don't do it. I hold that under the Constitution of the United States, each State of this Union has a right to do as it pleases on the subject of slavery. Hence we in Illinois have exercised that sovereign right by prohibiting slavery within our own limits, and I approve of the line of policy which Illinois has adopted on this subject. We have performed our whole duty in Illinois. We have gone as far as we have a right to go under the Constitution of our common country. It is none of my business whether slavery exists in Missouri or not. Missouri is a sovereign State of this Union, and has the same right to decide the slavery question for herself [illegible] to me in addressing you by discussing a question that we have no right to act upon. I thought you desired to hear those questions coming within our constitutional powers to act. Mr. Lincoln won't discuss those. What one has he discussed that comes within the power of a Senator to act upon? Why, he is going to discuss the rightfulness of slavery, when Congress cannot act upon it either way. He is going to discuss the merits of the Dred Scott decision, when under the Constitution a Senator has no right to interfere with the decisions of the judicial tribunals; and he wants you to devote your exclusive attention to those two, explaining and expounding what he has no power to act upon—a question that he could not vote upon if he was in Congress—questions that are not practical, in order to conceal your thoughts from those other questions which he might be required to vote upon if he was a member of Congress.

Mr. Lincoln tells you that he don't like the Dred Scott decision. Suppose he don't; how is he going to help himself? Why, he says he is going to reverse it. How will he do it? I know of but one mode of reversing judicial decisions, and that is by appealing from the inferior to the superior court; but I have never yet learned how you can appeal from the Supreme Court of the United States. The Dred Scott decision was pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal on earth. From that decision there is no appeal this side of Heaven. Yet Mr. Lincoln says he is going to reverse the decision. By what tribunal is he going to reverse it? Is he going to appeal to the mob? Is he going to appeal to violence? Is he going to appeal to Lynch law? Is he going to stir up strife and rebellion in the land and overthrow the Court by violence? He don't deign to tell you how he is going to reverse it, but he keeps appealing each day from the Supreme Court of the United States to political meetings of the country. [Laughter.] And he wants me to argue with him the merits of each point of that decision before this political meeting. I say to you, with all due respect, that I choose to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court as they are pronounced. It is not for me to inquire, after the decision, whether I like it on all points or not. When I used to practice law with Lincoln, I never knew him to get beat in a case in the world, that he did not get mad at the Judge and talk about appealing it. [Laughter.] And when I got beat in the case, I generally thought the Court was wrong; but I never dreamed of going out of the court house and making a stump speech to the people against the Judges, merely because I found out I didn't know the law as well as they did. If the decision did not suit me, I appealed until I got to the Supreme Court, and then if that Court—the highest tribunal in the world—decided against me, I was content, because it is the duty of every law abiding man to obey the Constitution, and the laws, and the constituted authorities. He who attempts to stir up violence and rebellion in the country against the constituted authorities, is stimulating the passions of men to resort to violence and mobs, instead of to law. Hence I tell you, I take the decisions of that Court as they have been pronounced, as the law of the land, and I intend to obey them as such. But Mr. Lincoln says I won't answer his question as to what I would do in the event the Court should make so ridiculous a decision as he argues they would, by deciding that the free State of Illinois could not prohibit slavery within her limits. I told him, at Freeport, I would not answer such a question. I told him there wasn't a man in America, lawyer or not, who ever dreamed that such a thing could be done; and I told him then, as I say now, by all the principles settled in the Dred Scott decision, that it is impossible. I told him then, as I do now, that it is an insult to a man's understanding. It was a gross calumny on the Court to presume, in advance, that the Court was going to degrade itself so low as to make a decision known to be in direct violation of the Constitution. Perhaps you think that they did the same thing about the Dred Scott decision. I have heard men talk that way before. The principles in the Dred Scott decision had been affirmed previously in various other decisions. What judge ever dreamed that a negro was a citizen? The State Courts have decided that before, over and again; and the Dred Scott decision only affirmed what every lawyer in America knew to be the law. But I will not be drawn off in arguing the merits of the Dred Scott decision. It is enough for me that the Constitution of the United States created that Court to decide all disputed questions touching the true construction of the Constitution, and that the decision, having been pronounced, is the law of the land, binding on every good citizen. Mr. Lincoln has a very convenient mode of arguing on that subject, and holds that because he is a Republican he is not bound by the decision of the Court, and because I am a Democrat, I am bound. Well, it may be that Republicans don't hold themselves bound by the laws of the land and the Constitution of the country, as expounded by the courts. It may be an article [illegible] a decision have a right to rebel against it. When he goes to preach that doctrine I think he will find some honest Republicans, some law-abiding men in that party who will repudiate such a monstrous doctrine as that. The decision in the Dred Scott case is binding on every American citizen alike, and yet Mr. Lincoln argues that Republicans are not bound by it because they are opposed to it. Democrats are bound by it because they don't resist it. A Democrat cannot resist the constituted authorities of his country. A Democrat is a law-abiding man. A Democrat stands by the Constitution, by the laws, by the constituted authorities, and relies upon liberty as protected by law, and not upon mob or physical violence. I never yet have been able to make Mr. Lincoln understand, nor can I make any man understand him who is determined to support him right or wrong, how it is that under the Dred Scott decision the people of a Territory as well as a State can have slavery or not just as they please. I believe I can explain that proposition to all law-abiding, Constitutional men in a way that they can't fail to understand it. Chief Justice Taney, in his opinion in the Dred Scott case, has said that slaves are property. Slaves being property, the owner of them has a right to take them into the Territory the same as he has any other property; in other words, that slave property, so far as that right is concerned, stands on the same footing with other property. Now, suppose that we grant that proposition. Then any man has a right to go to Kansas and carry his property with him; but when he gets there he must rely upon the local law to protect his property, whatever it may be. Suppose then that three of you should concluded to go; one takes $10,000 worth of slaves, another $10,000 worth of groceries, and another $10,000 worth of dry goods. When the man with his dry goods gets there, he goes to sell them, and he finds that he can't do it without license, and the license is so high as to destroy his profits; how is he going to help himself? The man with his liquors, when he goes to sell them, finds the Maine Liquor Law in force—yet what advantage is his right to go unless he can have that right protected if he goes there? The man who goes there with his slaves, finds there is no law to protect him when he has arrived. There are no remedies if his slave runs away to another country. There is no slave code, there are no police regulations; and the absence of them excludes his slaves just as positively as a constitutional prohibition would. And such was the understanding of the Kansas-Nebraska bill when pending in Congress. Read the speech of Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, in 1856, on the Kansas question. There you will find that he takes the ground, that while the owner of a slave has a right to go into a Territory, and carry his slave, yet he cannot hold him one day, or one hour, unless there is a slave code to protect him. He then tells you that slavery would not exist a day in South Carolina, or any other State, unless there were friendly people and friendly legislation. Read the speech of that giant in intellect, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, to the same effect. Read the speech of Sam. Smith, of Tennessee. Read the speeches of Southern men that they alll understood the doctrine then as we understand it now. But Mr. Lincoln can't be made to understand it. Down at Jonesboro he went on to argue, that if it be the law that a man has a right to take his slaves into the Territory under the Constitution, then a member of Congress was perjured if he didn't vote for a slave code. Now I ask him if the decision of the Supreme Court is not binding on him as well as on me. Then if so, holding that he would be perjured if he didn't vote for the slave code, will he do it? I have a right to an answer on that question, and I will tell you why he put that question to me. He put it with an air of triumph—he put it in about this form: "In the event that a slave-holding State or one of the United States Territories should need and demand a slave code to protect his slaves, will you vote for it?" I answered it that it was a fundamental article in the Democratic creed, as put forth in the Nebraska Bill and the Cincinnati Platform, the non-tervention by Congress with slavery in States and Territories. Hence I would not vote for a code of laws either for or against slavery in any Territory by Congress. I will leave the people of each Territory to decide that question for themselves. But Lincoln and the Washington *Union* both think that is a monstrous bad doctrine. Neither Lincoln nor the Washington *Union* like my Freeport speech on this subject. The Washington *Union* in a late number, has been reading me out of the Democratic party because I hold that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, have a right to have slavery or not as they please. Just hear what the Washington *Union* says on that point. They devote three and a half columns to prove certain propositions. I will read one of them:

"We propose to show that Judge Douglas' action in 1850 and 1854 was taken with special reference to the announcement of the doctrine and programme which was made at Freeport. The declaration at Freeport was that in his opinion the people can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from a Territory before it becomes a State, and he declared that his competitor had heard him argue the Nebraska Bill on that principle all over Illinois in 1854, '55 and '56, and had no excuse to pretend to have doubts upon this subject."

The Washington *Union* there charges me with the monstrous crime of having, in 1850, in supporting Clay's Compromise measures, carried out the same doctrine that I now proclaim on the stump. The Washington *Union* charges that I am proclaiming the same doctrine that I did in 1856, in support of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. The Washington *Union* is shocked that now I should stand where I did in 1850, when supported by Clay and Webster and Cass, and the great men of that day, and the same as I did in 1856, when Mr. Buchanan was elected President. The *Union* then goes on to prove, and does succeed in proving from my speech in Congress on Clay's Compromise measures, that I then held the same doctrine I do now. It then goes on to prove that by this Kansas Nebraska Bill, I advanced the same doctrine that I now advance, and then it makes these remarks:

"Thus it will be seen, that in framing the Kansas Nebraska Bill, Judge Douglas [illegible]"

Here are the propositions that the *Union* proves: First, that I sustained Clay's Compromise measures on the ground that they established the principle of self-government in the Territories, giving the Legislature the right to have slavery or not, as it pleased. Secondly, that I brought in the Kansas-Nebraska bill on the same principles of Clay's Compromise measures of 1850; and Thirdly, that my Freeport speech is in exact accordance with these principles. Then what do you think is the objection that the Washington *Union* makes to me? The objection is this: The *Union* says that my Freeport speech is not Democratic—says I was not a Democrat in 1854, nor in 1850. Now is not that funny, [laughter] that the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill was not a Democrat when he introduced it, and the Washington *Union* says I was not a sound Democrat in 1850, nor in 1854, nor in 1856, nor am I in 1858, because I take the ground that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, have the right to decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist in a Territory? Now, I wish to state, for the benefit of the Washington *Union* and the followers of that sheet, one authority on that point, and I hope this authority will be deemed satisfactory to that class of politicians. I read from the letter of James Buchanan, accepting the Cincinnati nomination to the Presidency. You know that Mr. Buchanan, after he was nominated, declared to the Keystone Club, in a published speech, that he was no longer James Buchanan, but he was the embodiment of the Democratic Platform. In his letter to the committee accepting that nomination, he defines the meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati platform in these words:

"The recent legislation by Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power—the will of the people—promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Thus you see that James Buchanan accepted the nomination at Cincinnati on the condition that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. I sustained James Buchanan for the Presidency on that platform; and now we are told by the Washington *Union* that no man is a true Democrat who stands on that platform on which Mr. Buchanan was nominated, as explained by himself. We are told that a man is not a Democrat who stands on the platform of Clay, Webster and Cass, and the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas and Nebraska bill of 1854. Whether a man be a Democrat or not on that platform, I intend to stand there, as long as I have life. I intend to cling firmly by that great principle of self-government which declares the right of each State and each Territory to settle the question of slavery and every other domestic question for themselves. I hold that if they want a Slave State they have the right under the Constitution of the United States to make it. If they want a Free State, they have a right to say so in their Constitution. But the *Washington Union*, in advocating the claim of Lincoln over me to the Senate, lays down two unpardonable heresies, which he says that I advocate. The first is the right of the people of a Territory, the same as a State, to decide for themselves the question whether slavery shall exist within their limits, in the language of President Buchanan. The second is that a Constitution shall be submitted to the people in order to find out whether it is the will of the people or not. Now it so happens that on both of these heresies, for entertaining which the *Washington Union* read me out of the Democratic church, Mr. Buchanan is pledged to both of them. In his annual message he said that he trusted that the example of the Minnesota case, requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people, would be followed in all future cases. And in his letter of acceptance, he said the people of a Territory, the same as in a State, have a right to decide for themselves whether slavery shall exist within their limits. Thus you find that in both these heresies, for which the little corrupt gang that control the Washington *Union* wish to get Lincoln in the Senate in preference to me, they denounce the President in denouncing me. I say they are denouncing President Buchanan if he stands now by the principles he stood by when he was elected. Will they pretend to say that Mr. Buchanan don't stand by the principles on which he was elected? Do they hold that he has abandoned the Kansas Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati Platform, his own letter of acceptance of the nomination, the right of a people of a people of a Territory, the same as a State, to decide the question for themselves? I will not believe that he has betrayed or intends to betray the platform on which he was elected. But if he does, I will stand by that great principle, no matter who desert it; I intend to stand by it for the purpose of preserving the peace between the North and the South, between the free and the slave States. If each State of this Union will only agree to mind its own business, and let its neighbors alone, there will be peace forever between us. We in Illinois have tried slavery when we were a Territory; found it was not good for us in this climate with our surroundings, and hence we abolished it. We adopted then the free State, as we had a right to do. In this State we have declared by our policy that a negro shall not be a citizen. We have also declared that he shall not be a slave. We have a right to adopt that policy. Missouri has just as good a right to adopt the other policy. I am now speaking of rights under the Constitution. I am not speaking of the moral and religious right. I don't discuss the morals of the people of Missouri, but let them settle that for themselves. I hold that the people of the slaveholding States are civilized men as well as we. They have consciences as well as we. They are accountable to God and to posterity and not to us, and it is for them to decide the moral and religious right of their slavery question for themselves within their own limits. But as to the constitutional question—I do decide, I say, they have as much right under the Constitution to adopt the system of policy which they have, as we have to adopt ours. So it is with every other State of the Union. Let each State stand firmly by that great constitutional right. Let each State mind its own business, and let its neighbors alone—then there will be no trouble on this question. If we will stand by that great principle, then Mr. Lincoln will find that this Republic can exist forever, divided into free and slave States, as our fathers made it. Stand by that great principle, and then we can go on as we have done, increasing in wealth and in population, in power and all the elements of greatness, until we shall be the admiration and the terror of the world. We can go on and enlarge as it becomes necessary, as our population increases, until we make this one ocean-bound Republic. Under that great principle, the United States can perform that great mission—that destiny which Providence has marked out for us. Under that principle we can receive, with entire safety, that stream of intelligence flowing from the Old World into the New, filling up the prairies, cutting down the forests, building up cities and towns, railroads and internal improvements, thus making this the asylum of the oppressed of the whole world. We have that great mission to perform. That mission can only be performed by adhering faithfully to those principles of self-government in which our institutions were all established.

I repeat that those principles are the right of each State to decide its Slavery question for itself—to have slavery or not, as it pleases; and it don't become Mr. Lincoln, or anybody else, to tell the people of Kentucky that they have no conscience—to tell them that they are living in a state of iniquity—to tell them that they are cherishing the institution to their bosom, in violation of the law of God. Better for him to adopt the doctrine of "Judge not, lest ye be judged." Let him perform his own duty at home within our own limits, and then he will have a better fate in the future. I think there are objects of charity enough in the free States to exhaust the pockets, and the sympathies, too, of all the benevolent that we have, without going away in search of negroes of whose condition we know nothing. We have objects of charity at home—let us perform our own domestic duties. Let us take care of our own poor, our own suffering, and make them comfortable and happy, before we go abroad to intermeddle with other people's business.

My friends, I am told that my time is within two minutes of having expired. I have omitted many, very many topics that I would like to have discussed at length before you. There were many points touched by Mr. Lincoln that I have not been able to take up for the want of time. I have hurried over each topic that I have discussed as rapidly as possible, so as to omit as few as it was possible to do; but one hour and a half is not time sufficient for a man to discuss at length one-half of these great questions.

In conclusion, I desire to return you my grateful acknowledgements for the kindness and the courtesy with which you have listened to me. It is something remarkable, that in an audience as vast as this, with men of opposite politics and passions highly excited, there should be such courtesy towards not only one another, but towards the speaker, and I feel that it is due to you that I should express my gratitude for the kindness with which you have treated me. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Lincoln's Rejoinder.

On taking the stand, Mr. Lincoln was received with a tremendous cheer. He said:

MY FRIENDS:—Since Judge Douglas has said to you in his conclusion that he had not time in an hour and a half to answer all I had said in an hour, it follows of course that I will not be able to answer in half an hour all that he said in an hour and a half. [Cheers and laughter.]

I wish to return to Judge Douglas my profound thanks for his public annunciation here to-day, to be put on record, that his system of policy in regard to the institution of slavery contemplates that it shall last forever. [Great cheers, and cries of "Hit him again."] We are getting a little nearer the true issue of this controversy, and I am profoundly grateful for this one sentence. Judge Douglas asks you "why cannot the institution of slavery, or rather, why cannot the nation, part slave and part free, continue as our fathers made it forever?" In the first place, I insist that our fathers did not make this nation half slave and half free, or part slave and part free. [Applause and "That's so."] I insist that they found the institution of slavery existing here. They did not make it so, but they left it so because they knew of no way to get rid of it at that time. ["Good," "Good," "That's true."] When Judge Douglas undertakes to say that as a matter of choice the fathers of the government made this nation part slave and part free, he assumes what is historically a falsehood. [Applause.] More than that, [illegible] isted, I maintain that they placed it where they understood, and all sensible men understood, it was in the course of ultimate extinction ["that's so"]; and when Judge Douglas asks me why it cannot continue as our fathers made it, I ask him why he and his friends could not let it remain as our fathers made it? [Tremendous cheering.]

It is precisely all I ask of him in relation to the institution of slavery, that it shall be placed upon the basis that our fathers placed it upon. Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, once said, and truly said, that when this government was established, no one expected the institution of slavery to last until this day; and that the men who formed this government were wiser and better men than the men of these days; but the men of these days had experience which the fathers had not, and that experience had taught them the invention of the cotton gin, and this had made the perpetuation of the institution of slavery a necessity in this country. Judge Douglas could not let it stand upon the basis upon which our fathers placed it, but removed it and *put it upon the cotton gin basis*. [Roars of laughter and enthusiastic applause.] It is a question, therefore, for him and his friends to answer—why they could not let it remain where the fathers of the Government originally placed it. [Cheers, and cries of "Hurrah for Lincoln!" "Good!" "Good!"]

I hope nobody has understood me as trying to [illegible] with Kentucky, or Virginia, or any of the slave States, about the institution of slavery—thus giving the Judge an opportunity to make himself eloquent and valiant against us in fighting for their rights. I expressly declared in my opening speech, that I had neither the inclination to exercise, nor the belief in the existence of the right to interfere with the States of Kentucky or Virginia in doing as they pleased with slavery or any other existing institution. [Loud applause.] Then what becomes of all his eloquence in behalf of the rights of States, which are assailed by no living man? [Applause. "He knows it's all humbuggery."]

But I have to hurry on, for I have but a half hour. The Judge has informed me, or informed this audience, that the Washington *Union* is laboring for my election to the United States Senate. [Cheers and laughter.] That is news to me—not very ungrateful news either. [Turning to Mr. W. H. Carlin, who was on the stand]—I hope that Carlin will be elected to the State Senate and will vote for me. [Mr. Carlin shook his head.] Carlin don't fall in, I perceive, and I suppose he will not do much for me [laughter], but I am glad of all the support I can get anywhere, if I can get it without practicing any deception to obtain it. In respect to this large portion of Judge Douglas' speech, in which he tries to show that in the controversy between himself and the Administration party he is in the right, I do not feel myself at all competent or inclined to answer him. I say to him, "Give it to them [laughter]—give it to them just all you can" [renewed laughter and cheers]—and, on the other hand, I say to Carlin, and Jake Davis, and to this man Wogley up here in Hancock, "Give it to Douglas [roars of laughter]—just pour it into him." [Cheers and laughter—"Good for you," "Hurrah for Lincoln!"]

Now in regard to this matter of the Dred Scott decision, I wish to say a word or two. After all, the Judge will not say whether, if a decision is made holding that the people of the *States* cannot exclude slavery he will support it or not. He obstinately refuses to say what he will do in that case. The Judges of the Supreme Court as obstinately refused to say what they would do on this subject. Before this I reminded him that at Galesburg he had said the Judges had expressly declared the contrary, and you remember that in my opening speech I told him I had the book containing that decision here, and I would thank him to lay his finger on the place where any such thing was said. He has occupied his hour and a half, and he has not ventured to try to sustain his assertion. [Loud cheers.] *He never will.* [Renewed cheers.] But he is desirous of knowing how we are going to reverse the Dred Scott decision. Judge Douglas ought to know how. Did not he and his political friends find a way to reverse the decision of that same Court in favor of the constitutionality of the National Bank? [Cheers and Laughter.] Didn't they find a way to do it so effectually that they have reversed it as completely as any decision ever was reversed—so far as its practical operation is concerned? [Cheers, and cries of "good," "good."] And let me ask you, didn't Judge Douglas find a way to reverse the decision of our Supreme Court, when it decided that Carlin's father—old Governor Carlin—had not the constitutional power to remove a Secretary of State? [Great cheering.] Did he not appeal to the "MOBS," as he calls them? Did he not make speeches in the lobby to show how villainous that decision was, and how it ought to be overthrown? Did he not succeed too in getting an act passed by the Legislature to have it overthrown? And didn't he himself sit down on that bench as one of the five added judges, who were to overslaugh the four old ones—getting his name of "Judge" in that way and no other? [Thundering cheers and laughter.] If there is a villainy in using disrespect or making opposition to Supreme Court decisions, I commend it to Judge Douglas' earnest consideration. [Cheers and laughter.] I know of no man in the State of Illinois who ought to know so well about *how much* villainy it takes to oppose a decision of the Supreme Court, as our honorable friend, Stephen A. Douglas. [Long continued applause.]

Judge Douglas also makes the declaration that I say the Democrats are bound by the Dred Scott decision while the Republicans are not. In the sense in which he argues, I never said it; but I will tell you what I have said and what I do not hesitate to repeat to-day. I have said that as the Democrats believe that decision to be correct and that the extension of slavery is affirmed in the National Constitution, they are bound to support it as such; and I will tell you here that General Jackson once said each man was bound to support the Constitution "as he understood it." Now, Judge Douglas understands the Constitution according to the Dred Scott decision, and he is bound to support it as he understands it. [Cheers.] I understand it another way, and therefore I am bound to support it in the way in which I understand it. [Prolonged applause.] And as Judge Douglas believes that decision to be correct, I will remake that argument if I have time to do so. Let me talk to some gentleman down there among you who looks me in the face. We will say you are a member of the Territorial Legislature, and like Judge Douglas, you believe that the right to take and hold slaves there is a constitutional right. The first thing you do is to *swear you will support the Constitution* and all rights guaranteed therein; that you will, whenever your neighbor needs your legislation to support his constitutional rights, not withhold that legislation. If you withhold that necessary legislation for the support of the Constitution and constitutional rights, do you not commit perjury? [Cries of "Yes."] I ask every sensible man, if that is not so? ["Yes, yes"—"That's a fact."] That is undoubtedly just so, say what you please. Now that is precisely what Judge Douglas says, that this is a constitutional right. Does the Judge mean to say that the Territorial Legislature in legislating may, by withholding necessary laws, or by passing unfriendly laws, *nullify that constitutional right*? Does he mean to say that? Does he mean to ignore the proposition so long known and well established in the law, that what you cannot do directly, you cannot do indirectly? Does he mean that? The truth about the matter is this: Judge Douglas has sung paeans to his "Popular Sovereignty" doctrine until his Supreme Court cooperating with him has squatted his Squatter Sovereignty out. [Uproarious laughter and applause.] But he will keep up this species of humbuggery about Squatter Sovereignty. He has at last invented this sort of *do-nothing Sovereignty*—[renewed laughter]—that the people may exclude slavery by a sort of "Sovereignty" that is exercised by doing nothing at all. [Continued laughter.] Is not that running his Popular Sovereignty down awfully? [Laughter.] Has it not got down as thin as the homoeopathic soup that was made by boiling the shadow of a pigeon that had starved to death? [Roars of laughter and cheering.] But at last, when it is brought to the test of close reasoning, there is not even that thin decoction of it left. It is a presumption impossible in the domain of thought. It is precisely no other than the putting of that most unphilosophical proposition, that two bodies may occupy the same space at the same time. The Dred Scott decision covers the whole ground, and while it occupies it, there is no room even for the shadow of a starved pigeon to occupy the same ground. [Great cheering and laughter.]

A VOICE, on the platform—"Your time is almost out." [Loud cries of "Go on, go on"—"We'll listen all day."]

Well, I'll talk to you a little longer. Judge Douglas, in reply to what I have said about having upon a previous occasion made the speech at Ottawa as the one he took an extract from, at Charleston, says it only shows that I practiced the deception twice. Now, my friends, are any of you obtuse enough to swallow that? ["No, no, we're not such fools."] Judge Douglas had said I had made a speech at Charleston that I would not make up north, and I turned around and answered him by showing I *had* made that same speech up north—had made it at Ottawa—made it in his hearing—made it in the Abolition District—in Lovejoy's District—in the personal presence of Lovejoy himself—in the same atmosphere exactly in which I had made my Chicago speech of which he complains so much.

Now, in relation to my not having said anything about the quotation from the Chicago speech: He thinks that is a terrible subject for me to handle. Why, gentlemen, I can show you that the substance of the Chicago speech I delivered two years ago in "Egypt," as he calls it. It was down at Springfield. That speech is here in this book, and I could turn to it and read it to you but for the lack of time. I have not now the time to read it. ["Read it, read it."] No, gentlemen, I am obliged to use discretion in disposing most advantageously of my brief time. The Judge has taken great exception to my adopting the heretical statement in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," and he has a great deal to say about negro equality. I want to say that in sometimes alluding to the Declaration of Independence, I have only uttered the sentiments that Henry Clay used to hold. Allow me to occupy your time a moment with what he said. Mr. Clay was at one time called upon in Indiana, and in a way that I suppose was very insulting, to liberate his slaves, and he made a written reply to that application, and one portion of it is in these words:

"What is the *foundation* of this appeal to me in Indiana, to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration in the act announcing to the world the independence of the thirteen American colonies, that men are created equal. [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

The Record! The Record!!

The pressure upon our columns compels us to forego comments upon that portion of Judge Douglas' political record which we publish this morning. In fact comment is wholly unnecessary. The record speaks for itself, convicting Mr. Douglas of having crossed his own track again and again, and of being consistent only in his efforts to extend and perpetuate slavery and to hold on to "my place." Read it, and then hand it to your Douglasite neighbor.

The Last of the Series.

The last of the seven discussions between Lincoln and Douglas, into which the latter was forced by his friends much against his own inclination and judgment, takes place to-day at Alton. As in every other instance in which the two have met, the discomfiture of Douglas will doubtless be overwhelming and complete. By Douglas' own arrangement, in this final debate he has the closing half hour, into which we presume he will concentrate and pour out all his accumulated wrath, consequent upon the seven defeats which he has suffered at the hands of his tall Kentuckian. His closing speech will be a rare specimen of bad temper and of unscrupulous misrepresentation—a political and literary curiosity, entirely in keeping with the Senator's well earned reputation in these particulars. It is entirely safe to predict, whatever may be the future political relations of the two men, that Douglas will never again dare to break a lance with Lincoln. He has had enough of that to satisfy him the remainder of his natural life.

The Late Elections—What Douglas Ought to Have Done.

Had the Douglas men of Illinois, who pretend that they have separated themselves from the Democratic party, assumed the attitude in relation to the Republicans that their fellow bolters in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana did assume, we should not now be engaged in the hand-to-hand conflict by which the history of Illinois will be hereafter marked. There they did not attempt the formation of State Tickets, but went cordially in to the support of the Republican nominees whom they found in the field; and during the whole of the dreadful contest which has just been decided, the Republican ranks contained no more valiant and effective men than these same bolters to whom we have referred. The result equals the anticipations of the most sanguine of our friends. The success of the Republican tickets in all these States is now beyond doubt, and the Administration and its office-holders are ingloriously overthrown. A substantial triumph for free labor and free men has been secured, and though the Republican party may not control the next Congress or even the Lower House, it will be able to prevent by the boldness, activity and tactics of its representatives any outrage upon popular rights to which Mr. Buchanan and the Slave Power may be inclined.

In Illinois a different policy has been pursued. From the first it has been evident that Mr. Douglas has been more anxious to secure a personal triumph—a new lease of "my place"—than to advance the popular cause. His concessions to the Republicans have not been decided enough to win their support, while his battle against the Administration has not been so fierce as to cut off the possibility of a retrograde movement, if such should become necessary, into the Buchanan ranks. He has carried water on both shoulders, and will assuredly fail. But his failure does not involve a Republican defeat. Our party, strong, compact and vigorous, numbering in 1856, a majority of the voters of the State, and since reinforced by immigration, is equal to the emergency, and with or without the cooperation of Mr. Douglas' friends, will obtain a victory so decisive that its supremacy must remain unquestioned as long as the present issues are alive. We have, then, no cause to complain of the result. Mr. Douglas' refusal, after all his coquetting, to come among us, may diminish our majorities, may cast so much doubt over the minds of many of his adherents that the Buchanan party, after the Senator is laid on the shelf, may be troublesome, and may compel us to do some vigorous fighting hereafter; but it will put him aside, and place Mr. Lincoln in his seat—a consummation of which no Republican will complain.

The difference between the bolters in Illinois and the bolters in the three States that we have named, is simply this: Outside of Illinois they were honestly and avowedly against the Administration, Lecompton and Dred Scott; in Illinois they are simply for Douglas. This difference was clearly foreshadowed by Morris, of Quincy, in his speech in Congress; and since the beginning of the canvass it has been growing more and more plainly apparent. We regret that Douglas did not make the bold move which his line of policy at the opening of the last session of Congress seemed to indicate, and come over into the Republican ranks. Illinois, in that event, would have spoken in reprobation of the outrages of the Slavery Propaganda in a voice that would have sent a shiver down every Nullifier's back; but as he has chosen to look after his own ambitious schemes rather than to make common cause against his country's worst enemies, he must be content to accept the consequences. If the praise of such men as Senators Jones and Brown, of Hangman Foote and Jim Green, the laudation of such sheets as the New York *News* and New Orleans *Delta* are more acceptable to his ears than the approving shouts of nine-tenths of his constituents, with that praise and that laudation let him be satisfied when the contest is ended. He will have nothing else.

Inventor of the Steam Plow.

We are not members of the State Agricultural Society, and have no right to advise or direct in its management; but having, with it, a common interest in whatever concerns the agricultural reputation of Illinois, we may be permitted to say that no niggardly or shabby treatment of Fawkes, the exhibitor and inventor of the Steam Plow will be satisfactory to the farmers by whom that Society is supported. Thousands of them saw its wonderful operations at Centralia, and tens of thousands more have been informed through the public journals that it is a labor-saving machine of wonderful capabilities; and they will not feel that a great public benefactor is handsomely dealt by, if the Society do not bestow upon him some substantial token of appreciation. We do not mean that the reward of $5,000 should be handed over without further trial of his plow; but it would be a shame to send him home saddled with the expense of a journey to and from Illinois, and a freight bill of no ordinary magnitude, without some reward. The Society can do no less than to put him on a par with other exhibitors, who, through the Society's intervention, transported their stock and implements to and from the Fair grounds without charge. Mr. Fawkes, we understand, has put his all into the machine he exhibited—that he has not a dollar left. His labor and expenditure have pointed out the way for a revolution in the science of agriculture, and we trust that he may be treated with the justness and liberality which are the characteristics of the farmers of Illinois.

Lovejoy at Monee.

We are authorized to state that Hon. Owen Lovejoy will address the people at Monee, Will county, on the political issues of the day, on Tuesday, October 26th.

There will also be speaking, at the same time and place, in the German language.

—The Rev. Francis Burns, recently chosen Bishop of the Methodist Church in Liberia, has [illegible] in Baltimore, to undergo the ceremony [illegible]

A Letter from Gov. Denver.

Gov. Denver lately addressed a letter to the New York *Tribune* in relation to matters in Kansas, which was declined by that paper, and is published in the *Journal of Commerce*. He denies the report that he had been compelled by the Administration to resign the Governorship of Kansas. He says that he resigned in June last, but was induced by the President to withdraw his declination for the time being. He then goes on to give his views of the difficulties which have occurred in the Territory since he has been Governor, and takes sides strongly with the pro-slavery party, holding the Free State men responsible for all the outrages, even for the terrible massacre of their own men at Marais des Cygnes, which he says was provoked by the conduct of Montgomery and his gang. Gov. Denver exhibits in this letter a partiality and a bitterness of feeling towards the Free State men that he had not been supposed to entertain.

We have here a key to the reason why Mr. Buchanan was anxious Gov. Denver should continue to act as Governor of Kansas. The Pro-Slavery Democracy having failed to plant Slavery there, are now anxious to secure party rule over the new State, and Gov. Denver—doubtless for a "reasonable consideration"—remains to consummate the scheme. And he has started in the work in true Democratic style. Until very recently he has professed great friendliness for the Free State men, but now, when it suits the purpose of the Administration, he turns around and vilifies them as coarsely and falsely as Douglas did two years ago.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Lincoln in Warren County.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 12, 1858.

Yesterday was the day set for Lincoln to speak here. "Dug" had been here the week before and disgusted his friends as well as enemies, and the people were anxious to hear Lincoln, and see whether he could not give a better account of himself and his principles. Preparations had been made throughout the county to give him such a reception as should make the Democracy shake in their boots. Two hundred couple were prepared to go out on horseback to meet him on the Oquawka Road. Everybody and their wives were coming out to hear the man that had had the impudence to try and get into the "Little Giant's place." On Sunday it began to rain and continued to do so until noon yesterday. Of course all our arrangements for a grand display were "done for," and we concluded that the only thing we could do was to go to a hall and have Mr. Lincoln address the citizens of Monmouth, not thinking that any one would turn out from the country. But about noon the people began to come in from the country on horseback and in wagons, until at one o'clock we concluded to go to the stand which had been prepared out of doors, consequently we started without any attempt to have a procession. When we arrived at the grounds we found we had fully as many as the Douglasites had last week, and that they were mostly voters, while full half of theirs were women and children. Mr. Lincoln was received at the stand by Dr. Gilbert, our late member of the Legislature, in a very eloquent speech, of which I will not attempt to give any synopsis. The Monmouth Republican Glee Club then gave us one of their original songs, and here let me say that they can't be beat. Mr. Lincoln was then introduced to the audience by Philo E. Reed, Esq., President of the day. Of his speech I will only say that it lasted three hours, and that during all that time the whole audience seemed perfectly wrapt in attention, and that in power, pathos and eloquence, I have never heard it equalled. The Toombs bill was then shown up, Dug's miserable attempt to lead off Old Clay Whigs was held up to the scorn and contempt of the crowd. Said Mr. Lincoln: "Judge Douglas is attempting to administer upon the political assets of Henry Clay. It is usual for the administrator to be a creditor or of kin to the deceased. Henry Clay did not owe anything politically to his old enemy, Douglas, and as to Douglas being of any kind of kin to him, everybody knows they never had a single feeling in unison, and that Douglas was one of his most virulent abusers while living. And he is a pretty man to undertake to wrap the mantle of Clay around him, and strut about trying to palm himself off as his political administrator."

I have never known Lincoln make so elaborate, full and perfect an argument as he did here, and I have heard him four times this fall. His speech told. Men, who were wavering, old Americans and many Democrats [illegible] were seen to throw up their hats and hurrah for Lincoln. The meeting closed with another song from the Glee Club.

In the evening a large audience was addressed by Dr. Gilbert at Langdon's Hall. I hear but one expression, and that is, that notwithstanding the rain, mud and weather were all against us, our meeting excelled the Douglas meeting with everything of that character in its favor. And that in its effects it was the same thing, i. e., they both made a great many Republicans, the only question is, which made the most? When the campaign commenced we were fearful as to the result in this county. We now fear no longer. The only question is, how big a majority we can give.

Our county is being stumped by P. E. Reed, J. D. Wolfe and others, who are making it tell to the dismay of all Democrats.

Yours WARREN.

The National Horse Fair at Kalamazoo.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

KALAMAZOO, Oct. 13, 1858.

SECOND DAY.

The second day of the Fair here opens under more favorable auspices than on yesterday. There were quite a number of additional entries made this morning, chiefly of stock from abroad, which had been delayed in reaching here by slow trains. The numbers in attendance are also much larger than on yesterday, the special trains from the East and West coming in crowded to their utmost capacity.

Yesterday afternoon was occupied in an exhibition of Draft Horses, Breeding Mares, and Stallions, three years and under five. The exhibition of Draft Horses, both single and in pairs, was the finest we have ever seen in the West. They were all subjected to tests within the arena. On single Draft Horses the preference appeared to be in favor of a powerful gray horse, entered by S. R. Wheeler, Esq., of this place. On pairs, opinions were divided between a span of dark bays, belonging to O. Davenport, of Kalamazoo, and a fine pair of blacks, owned by I. C. Prettyman, of Three Rivers.

The show of Mares was excellent, and won the admiration of all good judges. I think it would be difficult to beat this display anywhere in this country.

The display of Stallions, three years and under five, was very large, and included some fine specimens of Black Hawk, Morgan and Messenger stock. In this display, I noticed some fine Stallions from the neighboring States. I shall not be able to give you any of the awards in this class, or in fact any of the others, until to-morrow, when they are to be given to the public.

The fair opened this morning by a cavalcade of the stock on exhibition. Two hundred and ten horses, entered for premiums, appeared in the procession; also a large number which were entered simply for exhibition. Something of an idea of this exhibition may be had by comparing it with that of the recent great Springfield, Mass., show. At the latter there were three hundred and thirty horses entered for premiums; while here there are over two hundred, and entries still being made. The Springfield Association, at their first exhibition, fell short of this, notwithstanding the disadvantages of inclement weather, and misunderstandings with railroad companies. It is to be hoped that many of these obstacles will be avoided at their next meeting. This is *the* point for an affair of this kind, on account of its locality (being half way between Detroit and Chicago) and the public spirit of the citizens of this place.

The opening show of this morning was followed by an examination and exhibition of Matched and Fancy Matched Horses. In the former class, fifteen entries were made, in which were some pairs of the best blooded horses in the country. The display elicited a vast deal of admiration from the true lovers of horse-flesh present. In the class of Fancy Matched Horses, the number of entries was quite small, but all of superior stock. This afternoon will be devoted to an exhibition of Stallions, five years and over, and of Family Horses.

The arrangements of the grounds and buildings are of the most convenient and comfortable order. The Fair is held on the "Bur Oak City" race track, which contains something over forty acres of very level ground, and affording the facilities for an admirable drive. A large arena is inclosed with a railing, on the southern portion of the track, in the centre of which is is a stand for the Judges, &c. The Press are furnished with a separate and convenient stand, overlooking the entire grounds. The admirable Brass Band of this city, under the lead of Prof. J. M. Hubbard, well known in the musical world, also enjoy an exclusive stand. The courtesies of the Association are extended, on every occasion, to the members of the Press. Spacious dining rooms are erected where are served up the elements for sustaining the "inner man" in the most approved style. Excellent order is preserved in every department. The whole exhibition is a decided success.

Yours, &c., AGRICOLA.

LEE AND WHITESIDE.—Mr. William Prothrow, of Whiteside, has been nominated for Representative in the District composed of Lee and Whiteside.

A correspondent from Whiteside says of him: "He is a good, true, and honest man, a most uncompromising Republican. He will be recognized [illegible]"

Douglas' Political Record.

[Continued.]

To understand how "ruthlessly" Mr. Douglas re-opened the present slavery agitation, it is necessary to know that he himself introduced three "Nebraska Bills" into the Senate, and that in his *third* bill he, for the first time, hinted at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

THE FIRST NEBRASKA BILL.

On the 17th day of February, A. D. 1853, Senator Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate his first "Act to Organize the Territory of Nebraska." This Act contained no repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The following speech, on this first bill reported by Douglas, made by Atchison of Missouri, in the Senate, on the 3d day of March, 1853, shows that there was not only no repeal in the bill, but not even a hope or thought of such a repeal in the minds of the most ultra Southerners:

"NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

MARCH 3d, 1853.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to take up the bill to Organize the Territory of Nebraska.

Mr. ATCHISON—(Mr. Foote in the Chair)—I did not expect opposition to this measure from the quarter from which it comes—from Texas and from Mississippi. I had thought that Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa were more particularly interested in this question.

Mr. President, I will now state to the Senate the views which induced me to oppose this proposition in the early part of the session.

I had two objections to it. One was that the Indian title in that Territory had not been extinguished, or at least but a very small portion of it had been. Another was the Missouri Compromise, or, as it is commonly called, the Slavery Restriction. It was my opinion at that time—and I am not now very clear on that subject—that the law of Congress, when the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union, excluding slavery from the Territory of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min., would be enforced in that Territory unless it was specially rescinded; and, whether that law was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States or not, it would do its work, and that work would be to preclude slaveholders from going into that Territory. But when I came to look into that question, *I found that there was no prospect, no hope of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise excluding slavery from that Territory.* Now, sir, I am free to admit that at this moment, at this hour, and for all time to come, I should oppose the organization or the settlement of that Territory unless my constituents and the constituents of the whole South, of the slave States of the Union, could go into it upon the same footing, with equal rights and equal privileges, carrying that species of property with them as other people of this Union. Yes, sir, I acknowledge that that would have governed me, *but I have no hope that the restriction will ever be repealed.*

I have always been of opinion that the first great error committed in the political history of this country was the Ordinance of 1787, rendering the Northwest Territory free territory. The next great error was the Missouri Compromise. *But they are both irremediable. There is no remedy for them. We must submit to them. I am prepared to do it.* IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE CANNOT BE REPEALED. So far as that question is concerned we might as well agree to the admission of this Territory now as next year, or five or ten years hence."—[Cong. Globe, Session 1852-53, page 1113.

THE SECOND NEBRASKA BILL.

On the 4th of January, 1854, Douglas as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate his second Nebraska Bill (the first having failed for want of time, during the former session.) This second Act, like the first, contained no repeal, and was accompanied by the following report from Mr. Douglas:

DOUGLAS REPORT IN SENATE, JAN. 4, 1854.

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so *YOUR COMMITTEE ARE NOT PREPARED NOW TO RECOMMEND A DEPARTURE* from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, *EITHER BY AFFIRMING OR REPEALING THE EIGHTH SECTION OF THE MISSOURI ACT*, or by any Act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points of dispute."—[Douglas' Report as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in Senate, January 4th, 1854.

THE THIRD NEBRASKA BILL.

Up to this time we see that Mr. Douglas had kept the Missouri Compromise "sacred." But now a miraculous change comes o'er the spirit of his dream, and on the 23d day of January, A. D., 1854, only 19 days after his former report, he brings in his third Nebraska bill, in the shape of a substitute for his former report, dividing the Territory of Nebraska into two Territories, Kansas and Nebraska, and repealing the Missouri Compromise.

Senator Atchison accounts for "the milk in the cocoa nut," and explains how and why Douglas repealed the Missouri Compromise. The following is a report of his speech made at "Atchison City," in Kansas, in September, 1854, as reported in the "Parkville Luminary":

"For myself, I am entirely devoted to the interests of the South, and I would sacrifice everything but my hope of Heaven to advance her welfare. He thoughts the Missouri Compromise ought to be repealed; he had pledged himself in his public addresses to vote for no territorial organization that would not virtually annul it; and with this feeling in his heart, he desired to be the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, when a bill was introduced.

"With this object in view, he had a private interview with Mr. Douglas, and informed him of what he desired—the introduction of a bill for Nebraska like what he had promised to vote for and that he would like to be Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in order to introduce such a measure; and, if he could get *that* position he would immediately resign as President of the Senate. Judge Douglas requested twenty-four hours to consider the matter, and if, at the expiration of that time, he could not introduce such a bill as he (Mr. Atchison) proposed, which would at the same time accord with his own sense of justice to the South, he would resign as Chairman of the Territorial Committee in Democratic caucus, and exert his influence to get him (Atchison) appointed. At the expiration of the given time, Senator Douglas signified his intention to introduce such a bill as had been spoken of."

DOUGLAS VOTES AGAINST POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY—THE CHASE AMENDMENT.

MR. CHASE—I desire to submit an amendment, to intersect immediately after the words—('subject to the Constitution of the United States') which have been inserted, the following:

"Under which the people of the Territory, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, PROHIBIT THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY THEREIN."—Cong. Globe, 1854—page 421.

This amendment to the Nebraska bill was offered in the Senate on the 15th of February, 1854; and after due discussion was, on the 2d of March following, rejected. The vote stood—yeas 10, nays 30. DOUGLAS voting against it.

DOUGLAS VOTES AGAINST POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

Trumbull's amendment—in Senate, July 2d, 1856:

"And be it further enacted; That the provision of the 'Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' which declares it to be the 'true intent and meaning' of said Act 'not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States,' was intended to and does confer upon or leave to the people of the Territory of Kansas full power at any time, through its Territorial Legislature, to exclude slavery from said Territory or to recognize and regulate it therein."

The vote stood—yeas 11, nays 34. DOUGLAS voting in the negative.

DOUGLAS DEFENDS THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

"The natural consequence was that immediate steps were taken by the people of the western counties of Missouri to stimulate, organize and carry into effect a system of emigration similar to that of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the avowed purpose of counteracting the effects and protecting themselves and their domestic institutions from the consequences of that Company's operations. The material difference in the character of the two rival and conflicting movements consists in the fact *that the one had its origin in an AGGRESSIVE and the other in an DEFENSIVE policy*."—[Douglas' Report to the Senate, March 12, 1856—page 9.

DOUGLAS ENDORSES THE BOGUS KANSAS LEGISLATURE AND ITS BOGUS LAWS TO BE LEGAL.

"So far as the question involves THE LEGALITY OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE AND THE VALIDITY OF ITS ACTS, it is entirely immaterial whether we adopt the reasoning and conclusion of the minority or majority reports, for each proves that the LEGISLATURE WAS LEGALLY AND DULY CONSTITUTED."—[Douglas' Report to the Senate, March 12, 1856—page 15.

DOUGLAS DECLARES THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS MUST BE "SUBDUED" INTO SUBMISSION TO THE BOGUS LAWS.

"The minority report advocates foreign interference; we advocate self-government and non-interference. We are ready to meet the issue; and there will be no dodging. We intend to meet it boldly; TO REQUIRE SUBMISSION TO THE LAWS AND TO THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES; TO REDUCE TO SUBJECTION THOSE WHO RESIST THEM, AND TO PUNISH REBELLION AND TREASON. I am glad that a defiant spirit is exhibited here; we accept the issue."—[Douglas' Speech in Senate, March 12th, 1856; see Daily Congressional Globe, March 13, 1856, 5th column of 3d page.

"In this connection your Committee feel sincere satisfaction in commending the messages and proclamation of the President, in which we have the gratifying assurance that the supremacy of the laws will be maintained; that rebellion will be crushed; * * * that the federal and local laws will be vindicated against all attempts of organized resistance."—[Douglas' Report to the Senate, March 12, 1856—page 40.

DOUGLAS RECOMMENDS THE APPROPRIATION OF MONEY TO ENFORCE THE BOGUS LAWS.

"I recommend also *that a special appropriation be made* to defray any expense which may become requisite IN THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS, or the maintenance of public order in the Territory of Kansas."—[President Pierce's Special Kansas Message.

"In compliance with the other (the above) recommendation, your Committee propose to offer to the Appropriation Bill an amendment appropriating such sum as shall be found necessary by the estimates to be obtained for the purpose indicated in the recommendation of the President."—[Douglas' Report to the Senate, March 12, 1856—page 41.

SENATOR TOOMBS TELLS HOW, WHEN AND WHERE DOUGLAS STRUCK THE SUBMISSION CLAUSE OUT OF THE TOOMBS BILL.

In the United States Senate on the 18th day of March last, Senator Toombs made a speech, reported in the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe* of the last session, and on page 127, speaking of the bill which he had introduced, he uses the following remarkable language:

"The first twelve sections provided the machinery for executing the (Toombs) bill, so that there should be no dispute as to its fairness.

The other sections containing only the formal parts of the bill incident to every enabling act, I cut off with my scissors from a printed bill before me. The first twelve sections are in my own writing. In the thirteenth section under the usual clause, stating that the following shall be the fundamental conditions of admission, THERE WERE WORDS REQUIRING A SUBMISSION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE. That I did not observe.

"When the bill came up for consideration between some gentlemen of the Committee and myself, there being no provision in the bill for a second election; there being no safeguards for such a popular election; the bill being incongruous as to that purpose, I suggested the striking out of this clause. It was done as the report shows. It having got there by accident, as it was stricken out at my suggestion as a matter of course. The principles upon which that measure was based were these: First, that all the legal voters of the territory should have a fair opportunity, free from force or fraud, to elect a convention and to make a constitution; AND THEN THAT THEY SHOULD COME INTO THE UNION, UNDER THAT CONSTITUTION, WITHOUT REFERRING EITHER THE CONSTITUTIN TO THE PEOPLE, OR THE QUESTION OF ADMISSION AGAIN TO CONGRESS."

DOUGLAS INDORSES THE LECOMPTON ELECTION AND CONVENTION.

"Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a constitution, preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and prosperity now prevail throughout her borders. The law under which her delegates are to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. * * * If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the Free State Democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in opposition to a majority of the people living under it, let the responsibility rest on those who, for partisan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.

DOUGLAS ON THE ADMISSION OF UTAH WITH POLYGAMY.

"The Territory of Utah was organized under one of the acts known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, on the supposition that the inhabitants were American citizens, owning and acknowledging allegiance to the United States, and consequently entitled to the benefits of self-government while a Territory, and to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States as soon as they shall number the requisite population. It was conceded on all hands and by all parties that the peculiarities of their religious faith and ceremonies interposed no valid and constitutional objection to their reception into the Union, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, so long as they were in all other respects entitled to admission."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.

DOUGLAS SAYS SLAVERY IS A CIVILIZED AND CHRISTIAN INSTITUTION.

"At that day the negro was looked upon as a being of an inferior race. All history had proved that in no part of the world, or the world's history, had the negro ever shown himself capable of self-government, and it was not the intention of the founders of this government to violate that great law of God which made the distinction between the white and the black man. *That distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and Christianity the world over that whenever any one man or set of men were incapable of taking care of themselves, they should consent to be governed by those who are capable of managing their affairs for them.*"—[Douglas' Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857, as published in the *Missouri Republican* of June 18, 1857.

DOUGLAS SAYS POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IS A JUDICIAL QUESTION.

"He (Trumbull) tried the other day, as those associated with him on the stump used to do two years ago and last year, to ascertain what were my opinions on this point in the Nebraska bill. I TOLD THEM IT WAS A JUDICIAL QUESTION. * * * My answer then was, and now is, that IF THE CONSTITUTION CARRIES SLAVERY THERE, LET IT GO, AND NO POWER ON EARTH CAN TAKE IT AWAY; but if the Constitution does not carry it there, no power but the people can carry it there. Whatever may be the true decision of that constitutional point, it would not have affected my vote for or against the Nebraska bill. *I should have supported it as readily if I thought the decision would be one way as the other.* If my colleague will examine my speeches, he will find that declaration. He will also find that I stated I would not discuss the LEGAL QUESTION, for that by the bill we referred it to the Courts."—[Douglas' Speech in Senate, July 2d, 1856—Appendix to Cong. Globe, page 797.

HOW THE COURT DECIDED THE QUESTION. THE DRED SCOTT DECISION ON SLAVERY.

"The only two provisions which point to them, (slaves,) and include them, *treat them as property*, AND MAKE IT THE DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT IT; no other power in relation to this race, is to be found in the Constitution."—[Dred Scott Decision, Opinion of the Court, page 425, Howard's Report.

"The Territory being a part of the United States, the government and the citizens both enter it under the authority of the Constitution, with their respective rights defined and marked out; and the Federal Government can exercise no power over his person or property, beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved. * * *

The powers over persons and property of which we speak are not only not granted to Congress, *but are in express terms denied*, and they are forbidden to exercise them. *And this prohibition is not confined to the States*, but the words are general, and extend *to the whole territory* over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under *Territorial Government*, as well as that covered by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizens of a *Territory*, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the general government might attempt under the plea of implied or incidental powers. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a territorial Government to exercise them. * * * And if the Constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether LEGISLATIVE, Executive or Judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or DENY to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the Government."—[Dred Scott Decision, Opinion of the Court, pages 449, 450 and 551, Howard's report

DOUGLAS INDORSES AND SUSTAINS THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

"The character of Chief Justice Taney and associate judges who concurred with him require no eulogy—no vindication from me. They are endeared to the people of the United States by their eminent public services—venerated for their great learning, wisdom and experience—and beloved for the spotless purity of their characters and their exemplary lives. The poisonous shafts of partisan malice will fall harmless at their feet, while their judicial decisions will stand in all future time, a proud monument to their greatness, the admiration of the good and wise, and a rebuke to the partisans of faction and lawless violence. * * * The Court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by disposing of the case upon technical points without touching the merits, nor did they go out of their way to decide questions not properly before them and directly presented by the record. Like honest and conscientious judges, as they are, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfully performed their whole duty and nothing but their duty to the country by determining all the questions in the case, and nothing but what was essential to the decision of the case upon its merits."—[Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857.

"When the decision is made, my private opinion, your opinion, all other opinions must yield to the majesty of that authoritative adjudication. * * * I shall respect the decisions of that august tribunal, I shall always bow in deference to them. * * * I will sustain the judicial tribunals and constituted authorities on all matters within the pale of their jurisdiction as defined by the Constitution."—[Douglas' Speech at Chicago, July 9th, 1858.

DOUGLAS "DON'T CARE."

"It is none of my business which way the slavery clause (in Kansas) is decided. I CARE NOT WHETHER IT IS VOTED DOWN OR VOTED UP."—[Douglas' Speech in Senate, December 9th, 1857, Congressional Globe, part 1, page 18.

Another Treasury Grab.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Evening Post* states that several prominent Democrats had arrived from New York, sent by the New York Democratic State Central Committee, to demand the annulment of a certain contract for timber with a Massachusetts Democrat. They allege that he had a lot of surplus timber in his yards, and got the Navy Department to advertise for exactly the sort he had to sell, and that the bargain was closed in the short space of ten days. They also say that the timber was not wanted by the Department, and that the Massachusetts man who sold it was the highest instead of the lowest bidder, under the proposal.

Tom Corwin's Horse.

At a public meeting in Cincinnati, a few days before the election, Tom Corwin made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"I think I could convince every impartial man that the horse of Popular Sovereignty was a dead horse—blown to atoms by Democratic guns. And as for that wind-broken, spavined pony, the Wilmot Proviso, he was sired by Thomas Jefferson himself, and it's the horse I mean to ride while there's a hair in his tail." [Laughter and cheers.]

The "Wagon Boy" being now fairly mounted for the next Congress, we may look for some tall horsemanship before it is ended.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Democrats of the Third District have nominated Arthur W. Austin, Collector of Boston, for Congress.

Indiana Election.

KENDALLVILLE, Noble Co., Ind., Oct. 13, '58.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We have got returns enough from this county to know that Case has a majority of 125 to 150. Last year he was beaten by 25 votes. The Democratic County ticket is elected by small majorities. State ticket about even. Case's election looks certain. Yours truly, H.

CROWN POINT, Lake Co., Ind., Oct. 13, '58.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Colfax's majority in Lake county is about five hundred.

Resp'y yours, D. K. PETTIBONE.

Lead Mines in Newfoundland.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have found something more profitable than their cable to work, in the lead mines of Newfoundland. The N. Y. *Evening Post's* correspondent writes that they have 150 men employed mining lead on their lands, and that several shiploads have come to New York.

Miscellaneous.

LEATHER DIRECT FROM THE BEST EASTERN AND FRENCH TANNERIES. We are receiving **Leather of Superior Quality** SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING TRADE, Which will be SOLD at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. LEATHER DEALERS AND BOOT MAKERS PURCHASING FOR CASH, Will find a DECIDED ADVANTAGE, as our Prices will be found Unusually Low for Quality. N.B.—Country Orders carefully and promptly filled "at Lowest Market Prices." Also, wanted 5,000 Dry Hides at highest market price, and 5,000 Green do. do. at the GREAT WESTERN HIDE AND LEATHER STORE, 201 and 203 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. apl-ly-4774 By R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! JAMES KELLY & CO., (Successors to Kelly & Blackburn.) 243..........LAKE STREET..........243 (Near the Bridge.) Would inform Boot Makers and the public generally, that they are in receipt of their Spring and Summer Stock, consisting in part of Hemlock and Oak Sole, French and Domestic Calf and Kip Skins, Oak Tanned and Hemlock Upper, Morocco, a large assortment, Linnings of great variety of colors, Lasts, Findings, Crimping Machine, &c. Also, Leather and India Rubber BELTING, which will be sold a very low rates, and which proprietors of Saw Mills, Machine Shops, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. my13-v49-ly

PATENT AGENCY. BOND & COATSWORTH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW, 51 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all legal business and, in connection with G. W. GRAY, Practical Draughtsman and Architect, will attend to procuring Patents, filing Caveats, drawing Specification, Bonds, Assignments, prosecuting Appeals and Infringements, procuring Re-issues, and all other business connected with patents; and have such arrangements whereby Models and Engravings can be furnished if desired. They feel confident, from their experience, that they will be able to satisfy all parties who may have patents procured or any business transacted with the Patent Office. GEO. COATSWORTH, jy23-a351-ly L. L. BOND.

NORTH-WESTERN COLLECTING AGENCY, OFFICE, NO. 18 PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. J. T. HOYT & CO., PROPRIETORS. THIS AGENCY WILL MAKE COLLECTIONS and attend to the Securing of Claims in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Also, will attend to Legal Business in all of the Federal and State Courts of the Northwest. Special attention given to the securing of doubtful claims. The proceeds of Collections will be paid over at our office as soon as received. jy20-3m-a208

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDERY —AND— *Printers' Warehouse.* 90..........WASHINGTON-ST..........90 CHICAGO. THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of PRESSES, INK, WOOD TYPE, and everything necessary for a complete Printing Office. A new specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order, on application. mh18605 D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

Daily Arrivals of NEW CARPETS! JOHN WEST, 197..........Lake Street..........197 IS NOW RECEIVING

BRUSSELS	CARPETS,
THREE PLY	CARPETS,
INGRAIN	CARPETS,
SUPERFINE	CARPETS,
TAPESTRY	CARPETS,
VELVET	CARPETS,
HEMP	CARPETS,
HALL	CARPETS,
STAIR	CARPETS.

FOR SALE AT THE *Lowest New York Prices.* JOHN WEST.

The attention of the public is also invited to his LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **Parlor and Chamber Furniture,** AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

ROSEWOOD	CHAMBER	SUITS
ROSEWOOD	PARLOR	SUITS
MAHOGANY	CHAMBER	SUITS
MAHOGANY	PARLOR	SUITS
WALNUT	CHAMBER	SUITS
WALNUT	PARLOR	SUITS

Enamelled Chamber Furniture, BEDDING, MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS, Made of the best materials only. JOHN WEST, mh20 197 Lake Street.

MESS PORK, LARD AND HAMS. Prices Reduced. TOBEY & BOOTH, PORK PACKERS AND Provision Dealers, No. 11..........South Clark Street..........No. 11 Offer at the following prices for CASH. Heavy Mess Pork at $15.00 per bbl. Light do do 14.00 do Extra Leaf Lard at 10c. per lb. City Sugar Cured Hams at 10½c. per lb. do do Shoulders 7c. per lb. N. B.—No orders filled except for CASH. oc11-lm-b141 No. 11 South Clark street.

EDWARD S. BUCKLEY, GRAY'S FERRY *Boiler-Iron Works*, (At the East End of Gray's Ferry Bridge, South side of Gray's Ferry Road.) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. MANUFACTURER OF No. 1 Charcoal Refined and Hammered Boiler and Flue Iron—stamped and warranted. Extra-refined Fire Box Iron, entirely free from blisters and other defects—stamped and warranted. Charcoal Iron Plate of medium quality. Second quality Puddled Plate and Flue Iron from ⅜ inch to No. 10 W. G. in thickness. Iron for Tanks, Gasometers, Shutters, Coal Shoots, Cars, Ship and Steam Port Hulls, and Bridges. Orders for the foregoing descriptions of Iron of all lengths, sizes and patterns, within 66 inches in width from ⅜ inch to No. 12 W. G. in thickness, solicited and promptly executed at current prices. An assortment of Boiler Heads and promiscuous sheets of all widths and thickness constantly on hand. Large or small orders supplied without delay. Boiler Rivets of superior quality and various sizes constantly on hand. Office at the Works, and at No. 5 Farquhar Buildings, No. 230 Walnut street. oc12 b153-1m

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH ALL RIGHT TO NEW YORK. **Remittances Made by Telegraph.** I have arranged to Pay Notes, Drafts and Acceptances, and Deposit Money on Account in New York, and send Money to cities in the vicinity of New York ON TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS. EMERY COBB, TELEGRAPH OFFICE. se29b22-3m

IMPROVED FULL IRON FRAME PIANO FORTES Manufactured and for sale at retail at Eastern wholesale prices by W. T. REID, Practical Piano Forte Maker. All Pianos of his make will be fully warranted. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, and tuning and repairing promptly attended to. Apply at his Piano Forte Manufactory, No. 156 West Madison street. se25b35-1y

SHALER'S PATENT CARPET SWEEPER, the Greatest Domestic Improvement of the Age! Wholesale and retail. A. O. SWAN, 69 Lake street. Dealers supplied at Manufacturer's prices. oc12b151

Chicago Barrel Manufacturing Co., SOUTH CLARK, NEAR NORTH-ST., ARE PREPARED TO CONTRACT WITH Millers for a regular supply of Barrels, of a superior quality, at reduced rates. Also keep on hand a supply of Barrels to fill orders. Seasoned Staves and Heading and Hoops for sale. P. O. Drawer 2364. au13a451-3m

REFINED SALTPETRE AT J. H. REED & CO'S, Druggists, 144 and 146 Lake street.

REFINED BORAX AT J. H. REED & CO'S. 144 and 146 Lake street.

PRINTER'S GLUES AT J. H. REED & CO'S. 144 and 146 Lake street.

CHEMICALLY PURE ACIDS AT J. H. REED & CO'S. 144 and 146 Lake street.

JEWELER'S ROUGE AT J. H. REED & CO'S. 144 and 146 Lake street.

Dry Goods.

1858--Fall Goods.--1858. T. B. CARTER & CO, (ESTABLISHED IN 1838.) Have now opened at their Rooms NO. 136 LAKE STREET, A large and elegant Assortment of AUTUMN GOODS, Of the Latest styles and Very Latest IMPORTATIONS. They would call particular attention to their Stock of RICH DRESS SILKS In ROBE A LEZ and ROBE A DUEX JUPE, —AND— Elegant Silks by the Yard. FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, By the yard and in Robe a Lez and Robe a Quille. Plain, Plaid, and Printed Merinos, Together with a large variety of New Styles of Dress Goods. THEIR STOCK OF SHAWLS IS UNEQUALLED In Variety, Style of Cheapness. Special attention is given to the Department of LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, And they now have a very full stock of Merino, Lamb's Wool and Silk Shirts and Drawers. In Housekeeping Goods They Challenge Competition, as their facilities for purchasing these goods are, perhaps, superior to that of any other House in the city. GLOVES AND HOSIERY of all kinds, sizes and makes, in full assortment. *Skirts! Skirts!!* Having been appointed Agents for the sale of W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON'S Celebrated CROWN SKIRTS, they are now prepared to offer them to the Trade at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. The Skirts are acknowledged to be superior to any others manufactured in the United States, are all made of the finest oil-tempered Steel Springs, and have attached the new Patent, Adjustable, Watch Spring BUSTLE. These Skirts are offered at retail at prices that defy competition. Having the advantage of securing a VERY LOW RENT, they assure their customers that they will sell their goods at corresponding LOW PRICES. NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. TERMS STRICTLY CASH. T. B. CARTER & CO. se18a907-1m

1858 - - - Fall and Winter Styles. - - - 1858 Dry Goods and Hats At Wholesale. DAVIS, MOODY & CO., 41..........South Water Street..........41. Have now in store a well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS AND HATS, Comprising a very large stock of Staple Cotton and Woolen Goods. All of which will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, —OR— APPROVED CREDIT. [se11a814-2m]

1858 - - - - Fall and Winter. - - - - 1858. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., (Successors to Cooley, Wadsworth & Co.) DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42, 43 & 46 Wabash Avenue, Are now receiving a full assortment of DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC., ETC., FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE. SMALL PROFITS AND PROMPT PAY Will be our motto, and all dealers, particularly cash and short time trade, will find it to their interest to examine our extensive and attractive stock before purchasing elsewhere. mh8-t504-wly.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANnounce to the public that they have established a NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE in this city, and have opened, AT No. 135 LAKE STREET, A Large and Best Selected Stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Fancy & Millinery Goods. Long experience in the Trade, and abundant facilities for buying goods to the best advantage will warrant us to assure our customers that we can offer them inducements SECOND TO NO HOUSE WEST OF NEW YORK. We therefore respectfully invite the Ladies of Chicago and country, Milliners, country Merchants, and ALL buyers of goods in our line, to call and examine our stock and prices. FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., 135..........LAKE STREET..........135. (Between Clark and Lasalle.) au5a403-1y

New Fall Goods. W. R. WOOD & CO., Are now receiving a choice assortment of New Goods for their Autumn Sales, Consisting in part of Dress Goods of the Newest Styles. Shawles, Plain and Printed Merinos, Velvets, French and English Prints, Traveling Goods in Great Variety, Silks, Embroideries, Fine French Delanes, Printed Wool Delanes, Linens and Hosiery, Damasks, And other styles of Goods adapted to a first-class trade all of which we offer for sale cheap. W. R. WOOD & CO., 153..........LAKE STREET..........153 We are the only agents for the sale of Osborn & Vincent's IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT, for Ladies and Misses, in this city. These Skirts are the best, we believe, yet offered, and we are selling them at manufacturer's prices. W. R. WOOD & CO. sea568-2m

166 - - - - LAKE STREET, - - - - 166. New Fall Goods. A. BIGELOW & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING a rich and seasonable stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the newest and richest styles of dress silks and robes. All the different styles of ladies dry goods. Every variety of shawls, and, in short, almost every article in the dry-goods line that is in demand. And in the gentleman's department—broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, doeskins, vestings, and all things that will go to make up a complete suit. Having purchased our goods cheap, we will sell them as cheap as any other House in or out of this city. Come one, come all. No charge for showing goods. se4a720-3m A. BIGELOW & CO.

Western Wholesale Trade. PEAKE, MARSH & DELONG, No. 30 Lake Street, OFFER AT WHOLESALE A VERY COMplete and attractive Fall and Winter stock of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS, Which they have, as usual, bought with a view of selling to a CLOSE PAYING TRADE. To such they ask only an opportunity of showing stock and naming prices. se10a860-3m

JOHN H. WEBER & CO WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS AND UMBRELLAS. os. 205 and 207 South Water st., corner Wells, (up-stairs,) CHICAGO, ILL. Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before purchasing. GOODS CHEERFULLY SHOWN. se6-2m-d&tw-a736

CLOTHING AT RETAIL. H. W. HUNT & CO., Wholesale Dealers in READY-MADE CLOTHING, 50 Lake Street—Up Stairs. Offer their large WHOLESALE Stock of Clothing at RETAIL, for Cash, at extremely low prices. We have a good stock of fine goods. Chicago, October 5th, 1858. oc6 b86-d&tw

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS. COOK, BRO. & CO., 123..........South Clark Street..........123 CHICAGO ILLINOIS. Lace Curtains, Crape Shawls and Counterpanes CLEANED, BLEACHED, And warranted to look as good as new. CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS AND DRAUGHTS, Of all kinds, cleaned and warranted. CRAPE SHAWLS, Dyed to any color with every kind of Ladies' Silk, Satin and Woolen Shawls and Dresses; Scarfs, Stella and Woollen Shawls Cleaned and Pressed in a superior manner. MERCANTILE PIECE GOODS, WHICH ARE UNSALEABLE, Dyed and Re-finished. N. B.—Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants Cleaned and Repaired with dispatch.

JUST RECEIVED, AT J. BAUER'S wholesale Music Store, a large lot of the very best Italian Violin and Guitar Strings, New Sheet Music, Boardman, Gray & Co.'s Piano Fortes—Second hand Pianos for Sale. Organs, Pianos, Melodeons, and all other instruments tuned and repaired. J. BAUER, 89 Clark street, opposite the Court House, in Larmon Block.

Medicines &c.

DR. MANN'S AGUE BALSAM, UNRIVALLED IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE. WHY? BECAUSE SINCE THE FIRST settlements of the rich prairies and fertile valleys of the West, it has been the great study of all Physicians to produce a perfect cure for ague, fever, and all billious diseases, so thoroughly prevalent and so fearfully fatal in their results. The mineral and vegetable kingdoms have heretofore been ransacked in vain except for remedies only partially successful, but this is entirely vegetable and will never fail. Reader, we defy you to find a case so obstinate that Mann's Ague Balsam will not cure; we do not hesitate to say that the remedy so long sought has at length been found that will never fail. See the following:

Oberlin, Ohio, June 1st, 1858. Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Having had occasion to use some of your Ague Balsam in my family, I find it the most prompt and efficient remedial agent for the certain cure of ague ever used, and as a strengthening tonic I think it has no equal. Your Ob't Serv't, SAM'L HENERY

Olney, Ill., September 20, 1857. Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the only remedy that seems to meet the wants of the people of this locality. We have, upon our shelves, all the popular remedies of the day for the cure of intermittents, but Dr. Mann's Balsam sells in preference to all others, from the simple fact that it cures. It is destined to excel all other remedies ever offered. Truly Yours, G. W. HAYNE.

Dr. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the people's own remedy, in this part of the country, for the cure of ague and fever. We have never known it to fail in any case when properly used. It is looked upon as a perfect antidote to malarious diseases. Very Truly Yours, REED & PETTIJOHN. Cairo, Ill., May 15th, 1858.

Seymour, Ind., April 30, 1856. Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gentlemen: I would say for the benefit of all concerned, that I have a little daughter, about six years of age, that has had the chills ever since last fall; we could do nothing with it until we received your Balsam. We commenced giving it according to directions and are happy to state that she has not had a chill since she commenced taking it. I shall use my exertions in the bounds of my influence to give your Balsam a circulation. Respectfully Yours, N. P. EDWARDS.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, Ohio. O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., sole wholesale agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold whole sale by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Chicago, Illinois, and by all good druggists in this county. jy22-3m-2d p

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure. Billious attacks are cured, and, what is better prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator. One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring. Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare. Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness. One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache. Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera. Only one bottle is need ed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well. One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst form, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose. A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbants. We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Billious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR. Mix water in the month with the Invigorator, and swallow both together. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold, also, by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake st., and FAHNESTOCK & DAVIS, jy21-1y-a208 115 Randolph street.

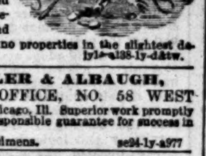
FEVER AND AGUE CURED WITHOUT ARSENIC OR QUININE. DR. LEED'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, or NERVE TONIC is a positive cure for Chills and Fever, And all diseases arising from derangement of the Nervous System, and very successful in preventing YELLOW, PANAMA AND CHAGRES FEVERS. The recipe was discovered by a regularly graduated physician, and is, therefore, entitled to the same confidence as any other physician's prescription. A single trial will prove its efficacy. One bottle in ordinary cases of Fever and Ague will effect a cure. All that is asked is a fair trial. All who have used it speak loudly in its favor. Read the Circular. J. H. HAZARD, Sole Proprietor, No. 121 Malden Lane, New York. AGENTS. FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, ap26a97-6m 15 South Water street, Chicago.

Professional.

DRS. WARNER & KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS. Office northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Up stairs in room No. 1. oc12b150-1y

W. W. ALLPORT. DENTIST.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 32 Washington street, near the Second Presbyterian Church. oc2 b53-1y

DR. E. HONSINGER, Dentist. ATTENDS TO ALL CALLS FOR PROfessional Services at his office No. 77 Lake St., Tremont Block.



A first rate article of Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash Constantly on hand and for sale. Prepared solely by Dr. Honsinger, and warranted to contain no properties in the slightest degree injurious. ly16-a138-1y-d&tw.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS.—OFFICE, NO. 58 WEST Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at our office. Responsible guarantee for success in all cases. Call and see specimens. se24-1y-a977

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence removed to 262 Michigan street, two doors from Rush street. my1'58-1y

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING. SURGEON DENTISTS. OFFICE—NO. 82 CLARK STREET. mh24-1y-p288 Opposite the Court House.

DR. A. COLTON, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, Office and residence, No. 11 Quincy street, 3d door west of State street. my14-v87-1y

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH. CONCENTRATED LYE, For making Soap without lime, with little or no trouble and trifling expense. The cheapest and most convenient article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound box will make nine pounds of ELEGANT HARD SOAP and several gallons of best Soft, or one barrel of the latter. Every family can make all the soap, both hard and soft, they use, from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye, nothing else is required. PRINTERS and all others using a STRONG LYE will find the "CONCENTRATED" by far the cheapest and most effective article they can possibly use. A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and value. For sale by all DRUGGISTS and GROCERS in the country. Beware of imitations. Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who manufacture the extra superfine, snow white Table Dairy and Pork Packers' Salt, warranted PERFECTLY PURE and the only REALLY PURE Salt in the United States. Also—Caustic Soda for Soap-Makers, Soda Ash, refined Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Bleaching Powder, Bleaching Liquor, Manganese, Nitric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Chloroform, Soda Saleratus. se9-d&w4m-a797

THOMAS S. DICKERSON, IMPORTER OF Metals, 45 Wabash avenue, "Burch's Iron Building," has opened at the above place a Metal Warehouse, exclusively for the sale of Metals and Tinners' Stock, to the city and country trade, now offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers: Tin Plates of every description. Terne Plates for Roofing, 1 c and 1 x. Best English Iron Wire, 0 to 20. Block Tin, Banca and Straits. Regulus Antimony. English Sheet Iron, Nos. 10 to 28. American Sheet Iron. R. G. and Annealed Iron. Russia Iron, Nos. 8 to 16. Imitation Russia. English and American Galvanized Iron. Pig and Bar Lead. Spelter, best Silesian. Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. Sheathing, Braziers and Bolt Copper. Together with a full assortment of Tinners' Tools, Kettles, Ears, Handles, Rivets, Machines, and every article in Tinmans use. ap28-6m

KEROSENE OILS, NOT EXPLOSIVE, —AND— KEROSENE LAMPS. 3,000 LAMPS, OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY. Just received direct from the manufactory, and for sale at the Kerosene Oil and Lamp Depot, 84 Randolph street, Garrett Block. jy20-1y-a299 C. S. MASTEN & CO.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS ARE INVITED, E. W. DENSMORE & CO. Are now prepared to sell and deliver to any part of the city FREE OF CHARGE Any of the various product of their mills. We shall aim at the stars in the quality of our goods, and with a good mill, good materials, and experience, hope to reach and maintain the highest point of excellence. Our brands of Flour in barrels and bags are Phillips' Mills, Choice Extra, No. 1 White Wheat. Phillips' Mills, Extra Superfine, No. 1 Red Winter. Phillips' Mills, Choice Family, Choice Extra Spring. Also at wholesale or retail: White Rye Flour, Corn Meal, sifted and unsifted. Graham Flour, Corn and Oats, ground. Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Samps, &c. E. W. DENSMORE & CO. mh10a285-1y No. 147 South Water street.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF NEW YORK CITY. Cash Assets..........175,000 REFERENCES (by authority) IN CHICAGO. Reynolds, Ely & Co., Benedict, Mallory & Farnam, | Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., Clark & Dater. Policies issued. T. G. VAN BUREN, Agent. 147 South Water st., (up stairs,) Opposite Dole's Building. jy22-a249-3m-1stp.

Atkins' Reaper—The Factory to Lease. THIS ESTABLISHMENT THE SUBscriber desires to lease to responsible and energetic parties at a low rent, who will build the Atkins' Self-Raking Reaper and Mower. Both in Grain and Grass this has been found by the successful use of over 7,000 machines to be the best. As a GRAIN and LABOR-SAVER it is unequalled, and as a first-rate mower. The factory and also the foundry is abundantly supplied with all requisite tools to build the Reaper economically, and to do any other work in wood and iron. A large stock of Reaper materials on hand will be sold to the lessee at a fair rate. JAMES CLAPP, oc11-3m-b140 No. 11 Marine Bank Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has become the Assignee of all and singular the goods, chattels, effects, and credits of John Rankin. All persons indebted to said Rankin are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. WM. W. SNOWDON, Oct. 7th, 1858. Assignee of John Rankin. All persons for whom goods have been sold by said Rankin on commission, are requested to present their claims for payment immediately. oc11-lmc-b130 WM. W. SNOWDON, Assignee.

Buffalo Robes. ON HAND AND FOR SALE, A LARGE lot of Buffalo Robes of all qualities and prices. BALDWIN & DODD, [illegible]

Insurance.

INDEMNITY.— PHŒNIX Insurance Company, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Capital and Surplus..........$350,000.00. H. Kellogg, Secretary. S. L. Loomis, President. AGENTS In the Principal Cities and Towns in the Union, Who will PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH THEIR AGENCY With PROMPTNESS AND ABILITY. M. MAGILL, General Agent for the West, at Cincinnati. oc12-b154-6m

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co. Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts, UP STAIRS. CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $200,000. DIRECTORS. Thomas Church, B. W. Raymond, Geo. W. Dole, E. H. Haddock, J. K. Botsford, Orrington Lunt, C. B. Farwell, W. M. Larrabee, J. T. Edwards. THOMAS CHURCH, Prest. C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y, JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor au27 '58 a298-1y

PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Peoria. CAPITAL..........$500,000. Paid up in Cash..........$300,000. MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent, ap26.6m-a926 156 South Water street, Chicago.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO. Office, 142 South Water Street. Authorized Capital, 500,000 | Paid in and secured, 175,500 MANAGING DIRECTORS: J. F. Aldrich, John A. Nichols, E. C. Wilder, A. Edwards, Hiram B. Smith. ADVISORY DIRECTORS: J. B. Doggett, G. H. Hazleton, C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith. A. EDWARDS, President. E. C. WILDER, Secretary, GEO. F. HASTINGS, General Agent, LEWIS B. RUNDELL, City Surveyor. Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. je14'58-1y

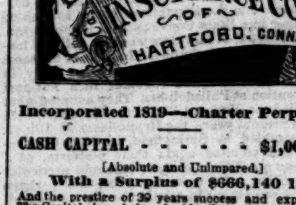
THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE CO., Philadelphia, Pa. FIRE AND MARINE. CAPITAL..........$500,000 GEO. H. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agent, Chicago, corner of Lasalle and South Water streets au13a98-1y

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF Hartford,—incorporated in 1819. Charter perpetual. CASH CAPITAL..........$1,000,000 Insure against loss and damage by fire on terms adapted to the hazard, and consistent with the laws of compensation. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets. au13a98-1y

THE OLD ESTABLISHED NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Oswego, ARE ISSUING POLICIES ON HULLS, Cargoes and Freight Lists, at LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken in limited amounts. This Company enters upon the season of 1858 with a larger surplus in its treasury than at any time since its organization in 1834. We offer to merchants and bankers as undoubted security and on as good terms as any other responsible office. JAS. PLATT, Pres't. S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y. MASON & CO., Agents, ap14-6m:o21 150 S. Water st. Dole's Building.

WESTERN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. Principal office, 39 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Missouri. LOCAL OFFICE—No. 82 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ills. This Association is now ready to receive applications for and issue certificates of membership and traveling cards, and is prepared to promptly pay weekly benefits to all members that may become entitled thereto. TRUSTEES. Edward Boyle, Franklin Weston, J. W. Crane, C. Shaffer, H. N. Woodward, R. Hankinson, C. W. Hungerford. Edward Boyle, President; C. W. Hungerford, Secretary; R. Hankinson, Actuary and General Agent. HARVEY D. COLVIN, D. W. BOSS, Trustees, 82 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. S. M. GILBERT, Local Secretary. my24-1y.

BY STATE AUTHORITY. Choice First-Class Insurance —BY THE—



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. CASH CAPITAL..........$1,000,000. [Absolute and Unimpaired.] With a Surplus of $666,140 10. And the prestige of 39 years success and experience. The Capital alone being double that of any Fire Insurance Company in the United States.

ASSETS, JULY 1st, 1858.

Cash on hand and deposited in Hartford Banks	$179,194 16
Cash in transit and Agents' hands	144,719 65
U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 per cent. interest	3,500 00
146 State Bonds	146,550 00
Money due the Company, secured by mortgage	4,418 04
Real Estate unincumbered	55,383 61
Bills receivable	64,499 54
161 Bonds, 6, 7, and 10 ⅌ cent. interest annually	161,250 00
857 shares Railroad Stock	82,772 00
50 shares Connecticut River Co. Stock	1,500 00
50 shares Stafford Bank Stock	5,250 00
40 shares Waterbury Bank Stock	4,250 00
75 shares Providence Bank Stock	1,872 00
2,339 shares Hartford Bank Stock	260,112 50
9,050 shares New York Bank Stock	542,740 00
15 shares Jersey City Bank Stock	1,500 00
100 shares U. S. Trust Co. New York Stock	11,200 00
150 shares New York, L. I. and Trust Company Stock	24,750 00
	$1,666,140 10

TOTAL LIABILITIES: Unsettled Claims not due..........$102,714 58

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid. UPWARDS OF $11,000,000 of losses have been paid by the Ætna Insurance Company in the past 39 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation. Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of of one or five years. Organized on a NATIONAL basis, with agencies in the principal cities and towns. Cash transactions, free from the objections of the credit system. Application made to any duly authorized Agent promptly attended to. By strict attention to a legitimate Insurance business this Company is enabled to offer both indemnity for the past and security for the future. Policies issued without delay by any of its duly authorized Agents. Branch Office 171 Vine street, Cincinnati. Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity. J. B. BENNETT, General Agent. W. B. PATCH, State Agent Peoria, Illinois. oc1b41-6m

Opticians.

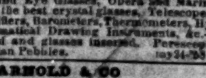
Improve Your Eyesight.

37...CLARK STREET ROOM 2, UP STAIRS...37 CHICAGO, ILL. THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, for long or short-sighted persons, from 10 to 90 years of age, and for weak, sore or inflamed eyes, are for sale at 37 South Clark street, Room No. 2, up stairs. Also all kinds of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes kept on hand. Spectacles in gold, silver or steel cases sent to all parts of the United States by mail or express, safely and quickly. DR. L. E. ROSENBERG, oc9b132-1m*-is Practical Optician and Oculist.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently Physician and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Columbus, Ohio, and author of a "New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye and Ear without the use of the Knife," would announce that he has permanently established an Infirmary in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at SEVENTY-THREE South Clark street, where he will remain in order to afford to those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, an opportunity of being treated by a system which is entirely new, perfectly safe, and has never been known to fail in effecting permanent cures in all cases within the reach of human means. se25 6m-a988

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY. Dispensary of the Infirmary open every morning from 11½ to 12½ o'clock for gratuitous treatment of the poor affected with diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 60 North Clark street, corner of Michigan. TRUSTEES: W. L. Newberry, President; C. V. Dyer, L. Haven, Vice Presidents; S. Stone, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. W. Barry, P. Carpenter, W. H. Brown, J. H. Kinzie, S. B. McCagg, F. Moseley, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., M. Skinner. CONSULTING SURGEONS: Prof. D. Brainard, M. D. | Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D. VISITING SURGEONS: Dr. E. L. Holmes | Dr. F. B. Norcom | Dr. H. Parker. se6-3m-a798

LOUIS MAUSS,



Practical Optician, [Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.,] 79 - South Clark St., - 79 Opposite the Court House. MANUFACTURER OF MATHEMATICAL and Surveyors' Instruments, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses filled with the best crystal glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magnifiers, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Drawing Instruments, &c. Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted. Perscopic Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles. je24-3m

F. ARNOLD & CO NO. 55 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO. Mathematical, Optical and Surveying Instruments, Levels, Transits, Compasses, &c., made and repaired.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON. 700 TONS NO. 1 CHARCOAL PIG Iron, "Indiana Furnace," for sale cheap by [illegible]

Real Estate.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE. 50 feet on Wells street by 100 on Division, with a two story building, at $3,200, ½ cash, bal. 1 and 2 years. 40 feet on Pearson street, between Rush and Pine, with two-story dwelling and barn, at $2,800, ¼ cash, bal. in 1 and 2 years. 50 feet on Wabash avenue, near the Asylum, at $1,500. Canal terms. 25x150 feet on Sedgwick street, near the School House, at $600, ½ cash, bal. 1 year. 25x100 feet on Superior street, between Pine and Sand, with cottage dwelling, at $2,000, ½ cash, bal. in 1 and 2 years. 25x125 feet on Mather street, West Division, with a two story frame dwelling and outhouses, at $1,350, ½ cash, bal. in 1 year. 20 feet on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, at $600. Canal terms. 25 feet front on Lake street, in Section 7, at $600. 25 Lots on Division street, in Lull & Mayo's sub-division, at various prices. LULL & MAYO, se16-1mo-a891 123 and 124 Randolph street.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS FOR sale at $35 per foot only one block from Grove avenue, the route of the proposed Horse R. R. Also, Farming Lands to exchange for City Property, or vice versa, or for Merchandise. Also, a good Farm in Wisconsin, only 80 miles from the city to exchange on choice farming lands, of $2,500, to run two years at 6 per cent., with six fold security, for cash. Also, House and Lot near Bull's Head House new W. J. FOWLER, ble terms. se17a886-6m Room 24 Portland Block.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a HOMESTEAD, Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, situated in one of those beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in Wisconsin, only 50 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad. Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands. For Particulars address Post Office Box 1908. ja28-1226-1y

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY. The subscriber having had much practical experience in Selecting and Locating Lands In the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selections For Land Warrants or Cash. Choice selections may now be made in IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA. Persons having Warrants, can have them LOCATED IN THEIR OWN NAMES AND 40 PER CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED Payable in one year. Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH. Money Invested in Kansas and Nebraska. S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, au15-a49-1y 49 Clark street, Chicago.

20,000 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED Prairie Land for sale. The land here offered comprises some of the most desirable locations in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Persons wishing to make investments will never find a better opportunity than is now offered. Chicago city property wanted in exchange for farming lands. Apply to W. W. KIMBALL, No. 1 Clark street.

CHARLES COOK, LAND AGENT. Charles Cook, House and Collecting Agent. Chas. Cook, Canadian Agent. Chas. Cook, Emigrant Agent. Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent. Chas. Cook transacts business for parties at a distance. Chas. Cook would accept other respectable Agencies. REFERENCES—John R. Wilkins, Esq.; [illegible] John S. Buchanan, Esq.; Rev. Robert Boyd; J. W. wort, M. D. Address 73 Clark street, up stairs, or P. O. Box au1-ly&w-a358

Business Cards.

DRAKE & BRO. 221..........Clark Street..........221 DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, PAPER HANGERS, &c., &c. House, Sign and Shade Painters.

BASS & MULVEY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 47 Clark street, Chicago. PERKINS BASS. JOHN MULVEY. S. L. RUCKER.

RUCKER & PAGE. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Room No. 1, Larmon Block.

S. SIBLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW—DES MOINES, IOWA. Refers to Geo. Sedgwick, Esq., Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, Tuttle, Green & Co., F. F. Van Wyck.

FARGO & BILL, (LATE FARGO & KELLOGG,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW Store No. 43 Lake street, up stairs and are in receipt of their Fall and Winter Stock.

SPAFFORD & JONES, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW and PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY. OFFICE NOS. 17 AND 18 [illegible] Corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago. L. L. JONES. [se6-3m-a727]

J. L. MC VICKAR & CO. Manufacturers and Dealers in LUMBER, TIMBER, AND SHINGLES, West Water street—between Lake and Randolph streets. OWNING MILLS, WE ARE ENABLED to saw bills of lumber or timber to order at the shortest notice and with promptness. Lumber by the Cargo. The attention of builders and others is requested to the large assortment of Norway joist and Scantling our stock. se7a741-3m J. L. McVICKAR & CO.

JOHN A. BROSS ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR—AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, Office U. S. Marshal's Room, 132 Lake st.

DR. J. PHILLIPS PRACTICAL OPTICIAN AND OCCULIST, No. 95 Washington street, two doors from Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHNSON & CLARKE [Successors to Johnson, Clark & Thomas] REAL ESTATE SALE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 76..........Dearborn Street, Up Stairs.......... HAVE FOR SALE ON TIME TO SUIT Purchasers, all kinds of City and Suburban Property, Farming and Wild Lands. Also exchange City for Lands, and Lands for Goods and Goods for Lands. jy17-a175-1y.

WILMANNS & STOLBRAND, CONVEYANCERS, ABSTRACT OF TITLES, &c., Court House, No. 7, [illegible] Refer to Wm. L. Church, A. P. C. Mueller, Sam. Hoard, A. S. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney. my25'58-1y

E. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE Dealer in Brooms and Brushes, Broom Handles and Broom Brush, and all kinds of Broom Material. 370 & 372 North Franklin Street, no18-1y CHICAGO.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CROCKERY, Glass and China, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 18 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. W. COLSON, LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, 115 Lake street, bet. Clark and Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Locks and Trimmings of every description constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to repairing Bank, Vault and Safe Locks. Keys of every description made to order. Bells hung and warranted, put up in hotels or dwellings on the most approved plan and at the best manner. Silver Plating of every description done to order. Door Plates, Knobs, [illegible] Rod Points, Glasses and Attachments. styles and patterns, kept constantly on hand, order.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, 220..........Lake Street.......... MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER and Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Knives, Gun Makers' Material, and Sporting Apparatus of all kinds, Hazard's Powder, all grains; St. Louis Shot and Safety Fuse; at wholesale and retail. N. B.—Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.

ROBERT S. BLACKWELL, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office, corner of State and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN A. GROW, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 10 Dole's Building, corner of S. Water & Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD G. ASAY ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NO. 77 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Opposite Court House. my3-1y-1974

VULCAN FOUNDRY, CLINTON STREET, BETWEEN Lake and Carroll, Chicago, Ill. HENRY WARRINGTON, Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Machinery and Mill Gearing. Castings made to order and Repairing promptly attended to.

EDWARD POWER, ARCHITECTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL Carver and Composition Ornament, Northwest corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPIES & HUNT COUNSELLORS AT LAW, NO. 75 CHESTNUT, NORTH SIDE, Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union. References in Chicago—[illegible] FREDERICK SPIES. [jel-1y-v18]

S. W. MC COMAS. McCOMAS & BLACKBURN ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 10, Portland Block.

TO BRASS BANDS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE [illegible] Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., Rotary-valve Musical Instruments of every description, ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturer's prices in Boston, without adding cost of transportation. PRICE LIST. [illegible] HIGGINS BROS., [illegible]

NO. 48 STATE STREET. BUTLER & HUNT HAVE NOW [illegible] hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible] Also are receiving a large assortment of WRAPPING PAPER of all sizes, 3,000 reams Manilla do. 100 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 3,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated NEWS and BOOK INK. All of which will be sold for Cash, at the lowest possible rates. Cash paid for Rags.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated BITTERS is one of the greatest strengthening restorants. It is especially adapted to persons afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or debility arising from a disordered condition of the organs. For the Fever and Ague there is no medicine in the world equal to it, as it [illegible] purifies the blood, which is so important to healthy action in diseases of this nature. It is now among the most popular, and, [illegible] reliable specifics in the medicinal world. [illegible] it to the public, we are fully conscious of [illegible] great service, knowing, as we do, the [illegible] qualities and sure and speedy action [illegible] the disease is caused by irregularity [illegible]. A trial will suffice for the most [illegible]. For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

A Rare Chance for Employment. Persons requiring a light, agreeable, [illegible] employment, by which they can realise [illegible] a week, will ascertain full particulars [illegible] HUTCHINS & CO., 165 Chambers [illegible] City. One postage stamp required to [illegible] oc12 b149-1m

All those who are afflicted with [illegible] disease considered incurable, will receive [illegible] ing information which will insure a [illegible] nent cure by sending their names and [illegible] pay postage) to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, the [illegible] Physician, and author of "Medical [illegible] Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract [illegible] infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague [illegible] ous forms of Billious Diseases, Intermittent [illegible] Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having the [illegible] ria of every fertile and marshy district [illegible] S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, at [illegible] Paige & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago. This remedy prepared entirely from [illegible] stances, and contains no mercury, arsenic [illegible] that can prove injurious to the system [illegible] tions of a deobstruent and tonic, well [illegible] the healthy action of the Liver and [illegible] functions are so generally impaired in [illegible] cases. Quinine and other tonics serve only [illegible] break the chills, but do not remove the [illegible] liver and other organs implicated, one [illegible] and Fever depend; hence the usefulness [illegible] Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where [illegible] cians cannot be readily consulted), which [illegible] the qualities suited to the indications of [illegible] Hundreds of testimonials in regard to [illegible] the medicine from persons of respectability [illegible] given to the proprietor—but he does [illegible] them as he prefers to have the medicine [illegible] securely by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. [illegible] BROWN, The Great Curer of Consumption [illegible] several years so badly afflicted with [illegible] for a part of the time he was confined [illegible]. He was eventually cured by a prescription [illegible] by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription [illegible] him by a mere child, while in a trance, [illegible] body who has taken it—never having failed [illegible] equally as safe in cases of Fits as Dyspepsia [illegible] dients may be found in any Drug Store [illegible] prescription to any person on the receipt [illegible] postage. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN, au9a465-3m No. 21 Grand-st., [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by [illegible] DAVIS, 118 Randolph street.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The only London Gin Imported. This Gin, [illegible] don from sound Barley, under the [illegible] British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored [illegible] of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some [illegible] ble restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom [illegible] the opinion of the most eminent medical [illegible] and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in [illegible] It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and [illegible] ering entirely from any other Gin, [illegible] harsh, acrid taste, which renders the [illegible] Holland Gin or Schnapps so objectionable. Though not intended as a medicine, it [illegible] by physicians generally in cases of [illegible] Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera [illegible] Aque, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary [illegible] neys and the Bowels. Nervous Debility, [illegible] weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure [illegible] distressing annoyances which frequently [illegible] cate organization. Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the [illegible] authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial [illegible] only superior to any other, but the best [illegible] has ever seen." It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in [illegible] Western States, as well as for travelers [illegible] changes of water and air. For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, [illegible] eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, [illegible] Country Merchants, Beware of imitations [illegible] CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED [illegible] Wholesale Agent in Chicago, Ill., of FENTON [illegible] SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVILAND [illegible] CO., No. 57 South Water street. mh24-b653-1y EDMUND C. CHARLES, [illegible] 40 Broadway.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1858, by Eugene Dupuy in the Clerk's Office for the Southern District of New York. DUPUY'S NEW PERFUME FOR THE SEASON. KISS-ME-QUICK DISTILLED FROM FRAGRANT TULIPS. E. DUPUY, CHEMIST, 609 Broadway—New York.

KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE FOR THE [illegible] KISS-ME-QUICK SACHET FOR THE [illegible] KISS-ME-QUICK SOAP FOR THE [illegible] Agents: CARRY, HOWARD & SANGER, New York; SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & Co., JAMES T. MAXWELL, F. C. WELLS & Co., J. W. NORCROSS & Co., Boston and [illegible] Sold everywhere. je14-4m:a21

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache [illegible] Wilson's Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic [illegible] W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church [illegible] in a letter addressed to Messrs. F. Nash [illegible] tated June 18th, 1858, says:—"During the [illegible] I have made use of a great variety of [illegible] ed by Allopathic and Homeopathic physicians [illegible] have failed; and I had relinquished all [illegible] until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S [illegible] have effectually and conscientiously [illegible] to others who are similarly affected." remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co., [illegible] Fenton & Co., Gale Bros., Franks, [illegible] O'Hara, M. Jerome, Thayer & Pike, H. [illegible] L. F. Hinneston, Fahnestock & Davis.

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the increasing demands of his business in this city, DR. E. READ [illegible] his visits to New Orleans [illegible] remain in Chicago until [illegible] and partner, Dr. [illegible] Rheumatism, [illegible] Diseases of the [illegible] Heart, Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases, at their Rooms No. 100 State street, corner of Washington. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. Consultations free.

Notice.—The undersigned [illegible] ders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon [illegible] he provisions of its Charter, made before [illegible] its issues. The notes of this Bank will be [illegible] posit on the same terms as Kentucky [illegible] Ohio. H. A. [illegible]

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co. MANUFACTURERS [illegible] A. F. CROSKEY, 51 - - - - South Water Street (Corner of Wabash Ave.) Distillers of ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, A[illegible] Also Manufacturers [illegible] Domestic Liquors, [illegible] —AND— DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND [illegible] The Trade supplied at Market [illegible] al terms.

WHITING & CO., 153 RANDOLPH [illegible] OFFERS AT SALE [illegible] STORE OR U. S. BONDED [illegible] AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON [illegible] WINE, BRANDY, GIN, RUM [illegible] TOBACCO AND [illegible] Country orders solicited.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. 100 barrels of choice old [illegible] the celebrated "Crowe" Distillery [illegible] old, and warranted genuine. oc1b80 1m D. HOWARD.

TURNER & SHAW [illegible] Manufacturers & W[illegible] ers in Saddles, Bridles, Collars [illegible] BRIDLE F[illegible] Pad Housings, Driving Reins, [illegible] OFFICE AND SALE [illegible] 238..........RANDOLPH [illegible] Over Harden, Kay & Co.'s [illegible]

Sextons and Un[dertakers]. NO. 53 LASALLE [illegible] HAVEONHAND, AT [illegible] style and finish, Wood, [illegible] Shrouds. And are prepared with [illegible] and everything requisite for [illegible] on, and ready to give prompt [illegible] They also have a Chapel and [illegible]

COTTON YARN, COT[illegible] Twine, Wadding, Sheeting [illegible] A large stock for sale very [illegible] PEASE, [illegible]

VINEGAR!!—GENUINE [illegible] Cider Vinegar, for sale by [illegible] Wholesale [illegible]

STARK MILLS [illegible] steadily on hand and [illegible]

GUM DROPS.—200 [illegible] assorted flavors, for sale [illegible] FENTON, [illegible]

GUNNIES—NEW AND [illegible] just received, and for sale by [illegible] South Water street.

Real Estate.

PROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—
...et on Wells street by 105 on Division, with a two ...building, at $5,300. ...cash, half 1 and 2 years. ...et on Pearson street, between Rush and Pine, with ...y dwelling and barn, at $7,500. ...cash, ...2 years. ...et on Walnut avenue, near the Asylum, at $1,200. ...50 feet on Sedgwick street, near the School House ...cash, half 1 year. ...age dwelling, at $1,650. ...cash, half 1 and ...

...50 feet on Mather street, West Division, with a two-...frame dwelling and outhouses, at $1,350. ...cash, ...1 year. ...et on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, at ...feet front on Lake street, by 72 deep. ...lots on Division street, in Lull & Holden's Addition, ...at varied sums. ...LL & HOLDEN, ...122 and 124 Lake street.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS FOR ...sale at $25 per foot only one block from Cottage ...avenue, on the route of the proposed Park. Choice ...Farming Lands to exchange for City Lots. ...Wanted, for Merchandise, a few choice improved ...choice farming lands, of $2,500, to $10,000 each. ...Wanted, to sell or exchange for city property, ...Lot near Bull's Head Stores, 80 by 120 feet. ...JAMES H. RUGGLES, ...Room 31 Portland Block.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY ...Residence, a
HOMESTEAD,
...adjoining the Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out-...lings, Yard and Garden, all in complete repair, and ...in one of the most beautiful and healthy Lake Shore ...on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. ...who wishes to sell or exchange for city property, ...Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands, ...For particulars address Post Office Box 1998.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING AGENCY.
...subscriber having had much practical experience ...Selecting and Locating Lands ...in the various Land Districts in the Western States has ...unusual facilities for making valuable selections ...For Land Warrants or Cash. ...Choice selections may now be made in ...IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI, ...Persons having Warrants, can have them ...LOCATED IN THEIR OWN NAME ...AND 40 PER CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED ...Payable in one year. ...Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands ...FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH. ...Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska. ...S. SALISBURY, Land Locating Agent, ...40 Clark street, Chicago.

20,000 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED Prairie Land for sale. The best three offered cornfields were sold from these lands in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Persons wishing to purchase will never find a better opportunity than is now offered. ...Chicago property wanted in exchange for farming lands. Apply to W. W. KIMBALL, 77 Clark street.

CHARLES COOK, LAND AGENT, ...Buying and Selling and Collecting Rents. ...Chas. Cook, Canadian Agent. ...Chas. Cook, Dutch Pomeranian Agent. ...Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent. ...Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent. ...Chas. Cook transacts this business for parties at a distance ...on the most favorable terms. Office, Room 3, Metropolitan Block, ...Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle.

REFERENCES—John B. Wilkins, Esq., Bridgeport; ...John Wentworth, Esq., Chicago; Robert Boyd, Esq., ...Boyd, Lawrence & Co., Chicago. ...sep15-1y

Business Cards.

DRAKE & BRO., ...Clark Street..... ...DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, ...PAPER HANGERS, &c., &c. ...House, Sign and Ornamental Painting. oct1-1m

BASS & MULVEY, ...ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, ...No. 47 Clark street, Chicago. ...PARTICULAR attention paid to ...R. A. BASS. ...C. P. MULVEY.

RUCKER & PAGE, ...ATTORNEYS AT LAW ...Room No. 1 Lannon Block.

S. SIBLEY, ...ATTORNEY AT LAW—DES MOINES, IOWA, ...Refers to Gen. Sedgwick, Pay. Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, Tuttle, Goodrich & Co., Chicago. ...sep26-1y

FARGO & BILL, ...(LATE FARGO & KELLOGG.) ...WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, ...HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW ...Store No. 43 Lake street, up stairs, and are in to-...ent of their full stock of Goods. ...aug15-3m

SPAFFORD & JONES, ...ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT ...LAW and ...PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, ...OFFICE NOS. 17 AND 18.....GARRETT BLOCK. ...Corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill. ...L. L. JONES. [sep8-3m-s7127] S. G. SPAFFORD.

J. L. McVICKAR & CO., ...Manufacturers and Dealers in ...LUMBER, TIMBER AND SHINGLES, ...West Water street—between Lake and Randolph streets.

OWNING MILLS, WE ARE ENABLED ...to saw bills of timber or timber to order at low prices and with promptness. ...Lumber by the Cargo. ...The attention of builders and others is requested to the large assortment of Norway joist and flooring that constantly ...take our stock. ...jy4-4t-4m J. L. McVICKAR & CO.

JOHN A. BROSS, ...ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR—AND ...UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER. ...Office U. S. Marshal's Room, 159 Lake street.

DR. J. PHILLIPS ...PRACTICAL OPTICIAN AND OCCULIST. ...No. 98 Washington street, two doors west of Clark, ...Chicago, Illinois.

JOHNSON & CLAREE ...[Successors to Johnson, Clark & Thomas.] ...REAL ESTATE SALE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, ...78.....Dearborn Street.....78 ...Up Stairs. ...HAVE FOR SALE ON TIME TO SUIT ...Purchasers, all kinds of City and Suburban property, and Wild Lands. Any exchange Lots ...for Lands, Lands for Goods and Goods for Lands. ...jy17-s119-1y.

WILMANNS & STOLBRAND, ...CONVEYANCERS, ABSTRACT OF TI...TLES, &c., Corner Hermitage and Ohio ...Refer to Wm. L. Unverzu, A.P.C. Mueller, Sam'l S. Chase, ...A. B. Wilmanns, Augbez..... ...my2'58-1y

E. W. WARNER, ...MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE ...Dealer in Straw Board, Tarred Felt, Sheathing ...and Brown Brunk, and all kinds of Roofing Materials, ...370 & 372 North Franklin Street, ...CHICAGO. ...aug15-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., ...IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CROCK-...ERY, China and Glass, Table Cutlery, Looking ...Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware, No. 116 Lake street, ...Chicago, Ill.

CHAS. W. COLSON, ...LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND ...SILVER PLATER, 114 Lake street, bet. Clark and ...Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. Locks and Trimmings of all ...descriptions for hand, or steam power. Bells hung, ...Gas, Vault and Safe Locks. Keys of every ...description made to order. Jobbing done with ...put up in hotels or dwellings at short notice. ...Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches, ...to order. Boiler Plates, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, ...Iron Wire, Cast Steel, Spring Steel, Tire Steel, ...Steel and Iron Axles, Springs, Shovels, Spades, ...Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Grass ...Scythes and patterns, kept constantly on hand and ...for sale. ...jy17-s119-1y

GEORGE TABER, ...320.....Lake Street.....320 ...MANUFACTURER, IMPOR...TER and Dealer in Guns, Rifles, ...Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, ...and Sporting Apparatus of all kinds. ...Sportsman's Powder Flask of Maine ...Shot and Safety Fuse; at wholesale and ...retail. ...N. B.—Repairing done in the best manner, and ...promptness. ...jy17-s119-1y

ROBERT S. BLACKWELL, ...ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ...Office, corner of State and Washington, ...Chicago, Ill.

JOHN A. GROW, ...ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ...No. 10 Doty's Building, corner of S. Water & Clark ...streets, Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD G. ASAY ...ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW ...No. 77 SOUTH CLARK STREET, ...Opposite Court House..... ...my6-1y-6274

VULCAN FOUNDRY, ...CLINTON STREET, BETWEEN FULTON ...and Carroll, Chicago, Ill. ...HENRY WARRINGTON, ...Manufacturer of Stationary and Portable Steam Boilers, ...Machinery and Mill Gearing. ...Castings made to order and Repairing promptly attended to. ...jy17-s119-1y

EDWARD POWER, ...AGRICTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL ...CEMENT AND COMPOSITION ROOFER, ...Northwest corner State and Adams streets, P. O. Box 2197, ...Chicago, Ill.

SPIES & HURT ...COUNSELLORS AT LAW ...NO. 75 CHESTNUT, NORTH SIDE, ...Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo. ...Refer to Hon. R. Is Notary Public and Commissioner of ...Deeds for every State in the Union. ...References to Chicago parties, Bruce & Spencer, Attorneys, ...Frankfort on the Main, Germany..... ...[jel-1y-vl6] CALVIN S. SPIES.

B. F. SHERMAN & CO. ...MACHINISTS, ...ATTORNEYS AT LAW—OFFICE ...No. 16 Portland Block. ...jy17-1y

TO BRASS BANDS. ...WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE ALEXR ...Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of ...Every-valve Musical Instruments of every description. ...ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED ...to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices to ...customers, without additional charge for exportation. ...PRICE LIST. ...

...Eb. Cor. Bb Cornets, ...Rotary Valves. ...Bb and F Trumpets, ...Eb Bugles, ...Bb Baritones, ...Bb and Ab Basses, ...Bb and F Contra Bass, ...French Horns, ...Bb Ophicleide, ...pure silver, ...

...ornamental Engraving from $3 to $25 Extra. ...We also keep on hand instruments of other styles of ...French and German manufacture, which we import and ...which we are prepared to furnish to Bands or Individuals ...at low rates, and to any part of the country. ...Terms cash on delivery. ...HIGGINS BROS., Music Dealers, ...jy17-s119-1y 20 Lake street.

Special Notices.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach ...Bitters is one of the greatest strengthening preparations ...extant. It is especially adapted to those who are af-...flicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease ...arising from a disordered condition of the digestive or-...gans. For the Fever and Ague therein, perhaps, no medi-...cine in the world equal to it, as it enters, replenishes, and ...purifies the blood, which is so important to bring about a ...healthy action in the system of this nature. The Bitters are ...perfectly safe in the use of the most delicate female, and ...as a general tonic, which renders the article known as ...Relief Gin or Schnapps so objectionable. ...Beach and Anderson are as a remedy for Dyspepsia, ...by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, ...Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and ...Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kid-...neys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the ...latter are still lead by its adoption a sure relief from those ...distressing annoyances which frequently attend their dail-...ure exposure.

Dr. Valentine Nott, of New York, the highest medical ...authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not ...only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind ...he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and ...Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to ...change of water and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-...five cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Tradesmen, and ...Country Merchants, in lieu of imitations. Buy only ...CHARLES' LONDON GIN IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of FENTON, ROBINSON & ...CO., 105 Chambers street, New York and HAVEN, TYRRELL ...Co., No. 87 South Water street.

WHITING & CO. ...EDMUND C. CHARLES, Agent, ...40 Archibald, New York. ...aug15-1m

DUPUY'S ...NEW PERFUME ...FOR THE SEASON. ...KISS-ME-QUICK. ...DISTILLED FROM ...FRAGRANT TULIPS. ...E. DUPUY, CHEMIST, ...609 Broadway—New York. ...Sole Agent for the Southern District of New York.

year 1858, by Eugene Dupuy in the Clerk's

KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE FOR THE HAIR. ...KISS-ME-QUICK SACHEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. ...KISS-ME-QUICK SOAP FOR THE TOILET. ...Agents for: ...CASEY, HOWARD & SABURN, New York. ...SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., " ...JAYNE T. MAYNES, " ...C. C. WEBB & CO., " ...J. W. NORCROSS & CO., Boston and New York ...Sold everywhere. ...jy14-m-w-f-21

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. R. A. ...Wheen's Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills. Rev. ...W. G. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, ...is a letter addressed to Messrs. P. Hanstock & Davis, de-...livered in this city, says: "During the last twenty years ...I have made use of a great variety of medicines prescrib-...ed by Allopathic and Homœopathic physicians, but all ...have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, ...until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These ...have effectually relieved me in repeated instances of late, ...and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them ...to others who are similarly afflicted." The above ...is kindly ...ready to be used by any person desiring it. ...Sold by all Druggists. ...jy17-s119-1y

Educational.

LAND UNIVERSITY. ...THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT ...of Lind University will be opened for the reception ...of Students on the 15th day of November next. The ...Trustees have engaged as Principal of the Institution ...SAMUEL D. MILLER, A. M., a graduate of Amherst ...College, a highly accomplished scholar and an experi-...enced teacher. The best instruction will be given in the ...common and higher English branches, in Mathematics, ...and in the Latin and Greek Languages. The rates of ...tuition and room rent will be low as a similar institu-...tions, and board may be had near the Academy building ...on reasonable terms. The offices for the school, now in ...process of erection, will afford satisfactory accommoda-...tions to the public. ...Lads over twelve years of age, and young men, will be ...received on application to the Committee on Instruction ...at Oshkosh, or to the Principal, who may be addressed at ...Watertown, Wis., until the opening of the school, and after ...that time at Lake Forest, Ill., where the Institution is ...located. Circulars, giving terms, studies, times of recita-...tion, etc., will be sent to any persons who may desire ...them. ...E. D. BAKER, ...R. W. PATTERSON, } Committee, ...H. M. THOMPSON, } ...aug15-1m s262

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH ...year of this Institution will commence on ...MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858. ...Eighteen boys only will be received. The ...NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE. ...T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal. ...Address box 2066. ...aug7-2m-s2066 Chicago, Illinois.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT ...Term will commence on Monday, September 13th, ...A. D. 1858. Mr. ——— will continue to receive ...twenty-five pupils into his family. His residence is ...115 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for ad-...mission who are not prepared to do well for their ...selves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains ...will be spared. ...References: ...Rev. Dr. ———, ...Rev. Dr. ———, ...Mrs. Watson V. Cox, ...Mrs. D. P. Grover, ...Mrs. A. Harrow, ...Mrs. N. Sturtevant, ...Mrs. Frederick Records. ...aug7-2y-d&w-s2021

Raymond's Latest Improved ...Double Threaded Sewing Machine ...WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND ...HEM as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. ...It also has many advantages over all cheap machines, ...and none over the best, which we shall be ...happy to show to those who are in want of Sewing Ma-...chines. It sews with 2 threads, making the double lock ...stitch, and when required to do it, it can be altered ...instantly to drop stitches or break needles. ...Call and see it in motion and use for themselves at ...158 Lake street. ...A. HOLBROOK, Agent. ...N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country. ...aug15-s262

QUAKER CITY. DOUBLE LOCK ...TIGHT STITCH, ...$20 SEWING MACHINE ...NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST. ...Our Cheap Machines take only the single thread ...chain stitch. This takes the same ...TWO THREAD ...Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will ...Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut. ...The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to ...get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and ...handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machines. Sews ...from two compo's goods, does coarse and fine work ...perfectly, by simply changing the needle and thread. ...THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER. ...Their make Bills sales will run more than mon'ly ma ...chines. ...ONE LADY ...With a Sewing Machine is equal in efficiency to ...Eight to Twelve ...Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making ...sewing a business should own one. This is the ...Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads, ...Except one, sold in the world for less than $40 Wein-...vile all who wish a Machine to do any kind of work done ...by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by ...mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons ...who never saw one, and all are used successfully after a few ...hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Enter-...prising men, with a few hundred dollars to purchase one, ...may secure lucrative exclusive agencies in any of the ...better towns of this State or Missouri. None others need ...apply. Address ...Chas. E. Wiswall's Shoe Store, 133 Lake St., ...near Dearborn. Address ...E. G. L. FAXON, ...Box 1,969 Chicago, Ill. ...jy15-y419

E. G. L. FAXON. ...70.....LAKE STREET.....70 ...IMPORTER AND DEALER ...IN ...PAPER HANGINGS, ...AND ...DECORATIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ...MANUFACTURED AND DEALER IN ...WINDOW SHADES, ...Fixtures, Trimmings, Etc. ...PAPER HANGING & DECORATING ...Done in the Best Manner. ...SHADES PUT UP AT SHORT NOTICE! ...All Work Warranted. ...Prices to compare with the times. ...E. G. L. FAXON, ...70.....Lake Street.....70 ...Four Doors West from State street. ...P.O. BOX 1318. ...se18s36

REMOVAL. ...A. G. BURLEY & CO., ...Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and ...vicinity that they have removed their ...RETAIL ...CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE ...TO ...NO. 48....LAKE STREET.....NO. 48 ...(Between Wabash avenue and State street.) ...Where they solicit a continuance of the liberal patron-...age heretofore bestowed on them. ...se14-1m-s340

BOOTS AND SHOES.— ...Families wishing a supply of the ...First Quality of Boots and Shoes ...For the Coming Season, ...Can find an excellent assortment, and at fair prices at ...C. E. WISWALL'S, ...se20s31-1m 133 Lake st.—Near Clark.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO., ...GENERAL DEALERS IN ...LUMBER LATH, SHINGLES TIMBER, PICKETS, &C. ...OFFICE CARES AND LACKMOT STREETS, ...Chicago.....Illinois. ...Our arrangements are such as to insure at all times a ...full supply of the ...CLEAR LUMBER, ...Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, common Lum-...ber, Lath, Shingles, &c. ...OUR FLOORING, ...Of Norway and White Pine, we always stand ready to ...supply with this article in the market. We invite the cash and ...patronage of all country and other dealers to our stock and ...facilities for filling orders and contracts. ...jy17-s119-1y J. W. SKINKLE & CO

SHOW CASES!! SHOW CASES!!! ...CAMPBELL & CO'S ...GREAT WESTERN FIRST PREMIUM ...Show Case Manufactory, ...63.....DEARBORN STREET.....63 ...CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ...Show Cases such as Silver Plated, German Silver, Ma-...hogany, Walnut and Cherry cane ready on hand and ...made to order. P. O. address, box 1166. ...M. YARRUNT, Agent. ...oct7-s569-1y

GEORGE M. LARMIN IS ...Short Hand Reporter and Copyist, ...Tribune's Block, ...No. 6..... ...SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. ...Your Deeds and Mortgages Copied, Neatness and Accu-...racy Guaranteed. ...jy17-s119-1y

Painting! Painting!! Painting!!! ...F. E. RIGBY & SON, ...SIGNS AND SIGN PAINTING, ...45 Randolph street. Whitewashing and Wall Color ...for sale. ...jy17-s119-1y

Copartnerships, &c.

THE co-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, ...ECKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual con-...sent. The unsettled business will be closed by ECKLEY, ...HOWE & CO., at their office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, ...Chicago, Aug. 11, 1858.

Copartnership Notice. ...ECKLEY, HOWE & CO.—The Undersigned have formed ...a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under ...the above style. ...Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and ...South Water streets. ...GEO. A. MORSE, ...ECKLEY MOREY, ...ALBERT MOREY. ...Chicago, August 11, 1858.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad ...GRAIN ELEVATORS. ...THE Undersigned having purchased the interest of his ...former partners in the above establishment, will continue ...the business in his own name. He will give his personal ...undivided attention to all matters connected with the ...business, and solicits a liberal share of public patronage. ...aug7s443-3m SAM'L HOWE.

Sewing Machines.

$25 SEWING MACHINE. ...Raymond's Latest Improved ...Double Threaded Sewing Machine ...WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST. ...Will GATHER, HEM, FELL, STITCH, QUILT ...and Embroider with perfection, and will sew every kind ...of Goods even Leather. And especially adapted for ...CLOAK TRADE. ...Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one ...hour to use it perfectly. ...Complete printed directions will be sent with every ma-...chine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage ...stamp, will receive prompt answers with a sample of sew-...ing. ...For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-...five cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Tradesmen, and ...Country Merchants, in lieu of imitations. Buy only ...CHARLES'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED. ...May be had in Chicago, Ill., of FENTON, ROBINSON & ...CO., 105 Chambers street, New York and HAVEN, TYRRELL ...Co., No. 87 South Water street. ...WHITING & CO. ...EDMUND C. CHARLES, Agent, ...40 Archibald, New York. ...aug15-1m

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic ...Sore considered incurable, will receive a Larynx pic-...ture description which will insure a speedy and perma-...nent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to pre-...pay postage) to Dr. R. R. POOLE, the celebrated Chronic ...Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," ...Buffalo, N. Y. ...sel4-3m&w-s304

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an ...infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the vari-...ous forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, ...Yellow and Dumb Ague, having their origin in mala-...dy of very fertile and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. ...A. J. Sawyer, Practical Chemist, and sold by SAWYER, ...Bro's Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago. ...The remedy prepared entirely from vegetable sub-...stances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything ...that can prove deleterious to the system. Its effects are ...more of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore ...a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose ...functions are so generally impaired in this class of dis-...eases. ...Pulse and other tonics serve only in many cases to ...break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the ...liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill-...ful fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid ...Extract of Bark," (particularly in regions where Flrid-...ity cannot be readily consulted), which contains all ...the medicine needed in the indications of these maladies. ...Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of ...its medicine from persons of respectability, have been ...given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of ...them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself ...on its merits. ...Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Bark may be had of ...all druggists in the West. ...jy14-m-w-f-s304

Garden City Institute. ...NO. 20 HARRISON-ST., NEAR STATE. ...THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTI-...tution will commence on Monday, September 6th. ...Tuition, $5 to $10 per term. The Female De-...partment is separate, and the number of pupils in this de-...partment limited to twenty-five. ...For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 8 ...to 3 A. M., to ...H. O. SNOW, Principal. ...aug7-1y-s421

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON ...Street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school ...year will commence on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1858. The Female Department is entirely distinct from ...the male, having different school hours, separate recita-...tion rooms, &c. Further particulars are given in Prof. ...Mann's and Cook's bookstores, or apply after Sept. 1st, ...at the school room, to ...aug6-1y-s421 H. O. SNOW, Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, ...63.....EDINA PLACE.....63 ...The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of ...Miss CHARLOTTE STEVENS, will commence on Monday, Sept. ...13, 1858. ...aug15-1y-s429

Personal and Political.

Among the significant signs of the times is the counting out of Erastus Corning at Albany, for Congress, to make room for Mr. Reynolds, an Administration man of unimpeachable or-thodoxy. He spoke a little too freely about Kan-sas last winter, and hence his "taking off."

—One of the on dits at Washington is, that "Mr. Reed, Commissioner to China, is to re-turn this winter from his present mission, and that he is to be named Minister to England." Judge Rosewell, of New York, is also named for the honor, whose wife is the sister of Lady Ouseley.

—It is announced that James Gordon Ben-nett and family are to form a part of Mr. Bu-chanan's "Republican Court" the coming win-ter. The high moral and social position of Ben-nett harmonizes excellently well with the ex-alted character of the Administration.

—The New York Tammany Committee was thrown into a great ferment a few nights since by the introduction of resolutions fiercely denounc-ing Douglas and supporting the Administration in its war upon him. They were hurriedly re-ferred to a committee before there was any chance for discussion, and so an open rupture was averted.

—Senator Brown of Mississippi—whose speech on the beauty and divine origin of slave-ry we printed a day or two since—was in Wash-ington in the early part of the week, and ex-pressed himself warmly in favor of Douglas.

—Capt. Reynolds, of the U. S. Army, lately visited Minnesota to turn over the Fort Snelling property to the purchasers. Capt. R. is report-ed to have said that the Government got double the value of the property. That's a story for the marines.

—It is proposed to erect a colossal equestrian monument to Washington, in the centre of Washington Square, Philadelphia, at a cost of $75,000; this monument to be made of bronze, upon a massive granite pedestal, standing in a miniature lake, six feet deep, fed by fountain-jets, and surrounded by a massive iron railing.

—The last planet discovered by M. Gold-schmidt has received the name of Alexandra, after M. Alexander Von Humboldt. The idea is due to the Marquis de Marigny, editor of the *Cosmos*, whom M. Goldschmidt had requested to give a name to the planet.

—There is a great talk in Paris of the crea-tion of 500 Barons, who are to form the nucleus of a new *noblesse* to surround and support the throne. The report has given rise to another—that of the coronation of the Emperor at Notre Dame, like the Great Napoleon, in the month of January next.

Statue to Sir Isaac Newton. ...Near the close of the last month, a bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton, the great philoso-pher, thirteen feet high, weighing two tons and costing £1,650, was inaugurated at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, the place where he was born, and with which the earlier portion of his career was closely identified. Lord Brougham was the orator of the occasion; and though now in his eightieth year, he delivered a discourse worthy of his best days. It was a grand eulogy worthy of the man and the occasion. "The consent of "nations he said, has declared that he is "charged with nothing like a follower's exag-"geration or local partiality who pronounces the "name of Newton as that of the greatest genius "ever bestowed by the bounty of Providence "for instructing mankind on the frame of the "universe and the laws by which it is govern-"ed."

The N. Y. *Evening Post*, in this connection, appropriately says:

The earliest public distinction achieved by Lord Brougham, we believe, was in the depart-ment of science which Newton cultivated with unrivalled success, and the most popular analy-sis of the theory of gravitation and the law of the tides we believe emanated from his pen. The intellectual vigor displayed in this address by Sir Isaac's venerable eulogist is almost un-paralleled among men so advanced in years. Humboldt, laboring upon his Cosmos in his eighty-ninth year, is almost the only case in the whole range of literary history that deserves to be compared with it. Before such octogenarian vigor, Cato sinking down to the study of the Greek at eighty, ceases to be a marvel.

Fluid Lamp Explosions. ...We recorded, a few days since, the burning of a lady by the explosion of gas formed by the evaporation of burning fluid. Such oc-currences have been very common. A fort-night since, Mr. Simeon Draper went with a light to examine a leaking gas-pipe in his office, when an explosion ensued, setting fire to the building. The public are aware of the narrow escape of Senator Chandler, of Mich-gan, from death by a similar cause.

It should be borne in mind that hydrogen, when mixed with oxygen or atmospheric air of two or three times its volume, and then set on fire, will explode with violence. The force of the elements thus exploded is stated by Faraday to be equal to the power of many thunder-storms. The gases used for illumi-nation are carbonides of hydrogen, and pre-sent the same phenomenon. The common "burning fluids," when heated, or suffered to decompose or evaporate in a partially-filled lamp, take the form of a carbonide of hydro-gen, which upon mixing with atmospheric air will explode violently upon being brought into proximity with a burning taper. The mixture may not be as dangerous as gun-powder, but its explosive properties are as distinctly marked.

Hence fluid lamps should never be filled near a lighted wick, and a light should never be employed in the examination of a gas-pipe or metre. The catalogues of gas explosions, camphene accidents, and deaths from careless-ness with "burning fluid," are sufficiently numerous, one would suppose, to enforce our admonitions.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Palace Incendiary. ...A man signing his name R. Graham, de-clares the name of the incendiary that set fire to the Crystal Palace to have been Gutta Percha, and he gives the following reasons for his belief:

"A few moments before the alarm of fire was given I was standing on the lower floor in a position where I could command a direct view of the north nave, and my attention was turn-ed that way by hearing some one observe, 'They are going to light the gas.' And im-mediately after I heard the cry of fire, fire.' I looked at it and supposed it would not amount to much, as I expected the building was fire-proof, and that the portion on fire would be easily subdued. These thoughts had scarcely crossed my mind when I saw streams of fire like snakes running in all directions through the building, and setting it on fire nearly as fast as a man could run. The color of the smoke, the intensity of the flame, and two or three explosions, forces the idea to my mind that, to save a few dollars, the gas-pipes of the Crystal Palace had only been gutta percha instead of wrought iron tubes; and that shortly after the gas was turned on there was a leak somewhere in the rear of the north nave which set fire to the gas tubes, and their being composed of highly inflam-mable material, and heavily charged with gas, was the true and legitimate cause of this lamentable disaster.

With the above ideas as to the causes of the fire, yesterday I visited the ruins, and, as I expected, could not find any iron gas tubes or other evidences, save the above, and shall take it for granted such was the case till I hear a better one.

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BUY YOUR STOVES AND FURNACES ...—AT— ...201 - - - Lake Street - - - 201 ...IF YOU WANT TO ...SAVE YOUR MONEY, ...For the ...LARGEST ASSORTMENT ...May be found there and at ...The Lowest Prices. ...STOVES FOR SOFT COAL, ...STOVES FOR HARD COAL, ...STOVES FOR OFFICES, ...STOVES FOR PARLORS, ...STOVES FOR HALLS, ...STOVES FOR SHORT WOOD, ...STOVES FOR LONG WOOD ...COOKING STOVES & WARMING STOVES ...And, in short, ...All Kinds of Stoves ...EXCEPT POOR ONES ...And all at ...PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION. ...☞NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY...☜ ...Thos. George & Co., ...oct8-b115

THE MORNING STAR RANGE ...HAS WON THE ...SILVER MEDAL ...—AT THE— ...ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, ...ALSO ...WINSHIP'S PATENT REFRIGERATOR, ...And the ...Old Dominion Coffee Pot. ...Besides several other articles that may be found at the ...HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT OF ...Thos. George & Co., ...oct8 b115 201 and 203 Lake Street.

PURE AIR & PERFECT VENTILATION. ...The subscribers takes this method of notifying the pub-lic that they have secured ...Sawyer's Patent Heating & Ventilating Furnace, ...And are now prepared to furnish them to order for ...Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, ...constructed on the same principle, for parlors, single ...rooms and halls, and especially ...RAILROAD CARS. ...Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used ...and warming to any required temperature. ...We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock, ...and Carter & Burry, Architects of this city. ...☞For particulars inquire of the subscribers at their ...office No. 51 and 53 South Lasalle street. ...Chicago, Oct. 6th, 1858. ...F. LESTER & CO. ...oct8 b97-1y

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO. ...BRASS FOUNDERS AND STEAM FITTERS. ...MANUFACTORY ...No. 116 and 118 Franklin Street. ...Sales Room—104 Lake Street. ...MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ...all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron ...Work, Railroad and Steamboat Bells, Gilt and Silver-...Wall Pipe, Smoke Pipes, Steam Whistles, Bells and Bill ...Worms, Furnaces and Registers, and all kinds of Plumbers' ...Materials. ...Pitch, Tar and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Gro-...cers' Canisters, Toilet Sets. ...A large stock of GOOD ...AMERICAN PLATE GLASS. ...oct8-b115

FULLAGER & SMEETH, ...COPPERSMITHS, ...And Manufacturers of all kinds of ...TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK. ...Corner of West Randolph and Desplaines-sts., ...(OPPOSITE THE MARKET.) ...CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS. ...☞Repairing promptly done. Cash paid for old metal. ...H. FULLAGER. se3s743-3m E. SMEETH.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE ...DEALERS IN ...Hardware and Cutlery, ...NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ...ZINC, TIN PLATE, TINNERS' TOOLS, ETC. ...No. 18 LAKE STREET, ...Between Wabash and Michigan ave. ...CHICAGO,.....ILLINOIS. ...☞Agents for the Voreenson Bar and Platform Scales. ...aug5-1m

P. W. Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Fraser. ...MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD ...CARS, Portable and Stationary ...Steam Engines and Boilers, ...Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, ...and Agents for the sale of

[Continued from the Fourth Page.]

and clear, insisted that we should keep that principle in view, Judge Douglas will have it that I want a negro wife. [Great Laughter.] He never can be brought to understand that there is any middle ground on this subject. I have lived until my fiftieth year, and have never had a negro woman either for a slave or a wife, [cheers] and I think I can live fifty centuries, for that matter, without having had one for either. [Cheers and laughter.] I maintain that you may take Judge Douglas' quotations from my Chicago speech, and from my Charleston speech, and the Galesburg speech,—in his speech of to-day, and compare them over, and I am willing to trust them with you upon his proposition that they show rascality or double dealing. I deny that they do. [Great applause.]

The Judge does not seem at all disposed to have peace, but I find he is disposed to have a personal warfare with me. He says that my oath would not be taken against the bare word of Charles H. Lanphier or Thomas L. Harris. Well, that is altogether a matter of opinion. [Laughter.] It is certainly not for me to vaunt my word against oaths of these gentlemen, but I will tell Judge Douglas again the facts upon which I "*dared*" to say they proved a forgery. I pointed out at Galesburg that the publication of these resolutions in the Illinois *State Register* could not have been the result of accident, as the proceedings of that meeting bore unmistakable evidence of being done by a man who *knew* it was a forgery; that it was a publication partly taken from the real proceedings of the convention, and partly from the proceedings of a convention at another place; which showed that he had the real proceedings before him, and taking one part of the resolutions, he threw out another part and substituted false and fraudulent ones in their stead. I pointed that out to him, and also that his friend Lanphier, who was editor of the *Register* at that time and now is, must have known how it was done. Now whether *he* did it or got some friend to do it for him, I could not tell, but he certainly knew all about it. I pointed out to Judge Douglas that in his Freeport speech he had promised to *investigate* that matter. Does he now say he did not make that promise? ["No." "No."] I have a right to ask *why he did not keep it?* [Tremendous applause.] I call upon him to tell here to-day why he did not keep that promise? That fraud has been traced up so that it lies between him, Harris and Lanphier. There is little room for escape for Lanphier. [Laughter.] Lanphier is doing the Judge good service, and Douglas desires his word to be taken for the truth. He desires Lanphier to be taken as authority in what he states in his newspaper. He desires Harris to be taken as a man of vast credibility, and when this thing lies among them, they will not press it to show where the guilt really belongs. Now, as he has said that he would investigate it, and implied that he would tell us the result of his investigation, I demand of him to tell why he did not investigate it, if he did not; and if he did, *why he won't tell the result.* [Great Cheers.] I call upon him for that.

This is the third time that Judge Douglas has assumed that he learned about these resolutions by Harris' attempting to use them against Norton on the floor of Congress. I tell Judge Douglas the public records of the country show that *he* himself attempted it upon Trumbull a month before Harris tried them on Norton [great applause]—that Harris had the opportunity of *learning it from him*, rather than he from Harris. I now ask his attention to that part of the record on the case. My friends, I am not disposed to detain you longer in regard to that matter.

I am told that I still have five minutes left. There is another matter I wish to call attention to. He says, when he discovered there was a mistake in that case, he came forward magnanimously, without my calling his attention to it, and explained it. I will tell you how he became so magnanimous. When the newspapers of our side had discovered and published it, and put it beyond his power to deny it, then he came forward and made a virtue of necessity by acknowledging it. [Great applause.] Now he argues that all the point there was in those resolutions, although never passed at Springfield, is retained by their being passed at other localities. Is that true? He said I had a hand in passing them, in his opening speech—that I was in the Convention and helped to pass them. Do the resolutions touch me at all? It strikes me there is some difference between holding a man responsible for an act which he *has not* done, and holding him responsible for an act that he *has* done. You will judge whether there is any difference in the "*spots.*" [Laughter and cheers.] And he has taken credit for great magnanimity in coming forward and acknowledging what is proved on him beyond even the capacity of Judge Douglas to deny, and he has more capacity in that way than any other living man. [Laughter and cheers.]

Then he wants to know why I won't withdraw the charge in regard to a conspiracy to make slavery national, as he has withdrawn the one he made. May it please his worship, I will withdraw it *when it is proven on me as that was proved on him.* [Shouts of applause and laughter.] I will add a little more than that. I will withdraw it whenever a reasonable man shall be brought to believe that the charge is not true. [Repeated applause.] I have asked Judge Douglas' attention to certain matters of fact tending to prove the charge of a conspiracy to nationalize slavery, and he says he convinces me that this is all untrue because Buchanan was not in the country at that time, and because the Dred Scott case had not then got into the Supreme Court; and he says that I say the *Democratic* owners of Dred Scott got up the case. I never did say that. [Applause.] I defy Judge Douglas to show that I ever said so *for I never uttered it.* [One of Mr. Douglas' reporters gesticulated affirmatively at Mr. Lincoln.] I don't care if your hireling does say I did, I tell you myself that *I never said the "Democratic" owners of Dred Scott got up the case.* [Tremendous enthusiasm.] I have never pretended to know whether Dred Scott's owners were Democrats or Abolitionists, or Free Soilers or Border Ruffians. I have said that there is evidence about the case tending to show that it was a made up case, for the purpose of getting that decision. I have said that that evidence was very strong in the fact that when Dred Scott was declared to be a slave, the owner of him made him free, showing that he had had the case tried and the question settled for as much use as could be made of that decision; he cared nothing about the property thus declared to be his by that decision. [Enthusiastic applause.] But my time is out and I can say no more.

As Mr. Lincoln retired, a deafening cheer went up that was continued with unabated enthusiasm for some minutes. The crowd then gradually dispersed, hurrahing for Lincoln and Douglas, each man to his taste, and generally at the top of his lungs.

In the evening a powerful speech was made at the Court House in the German language by Hon. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity.

A splendid torch-light procession concluded the day on the part of the Republicans. The streets finally became quiet about 11 o'clock, and the good people of Quincy rested from their patriotic zeal.

THE CITY.

SIXTH WARD RALLY.—There will be a meeting of the Sixth Republican Club, at the dining room of the West Market Hall, this evening at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will be on hand. Let all turn out.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The case of the notorious George Brown, infamously connected with the prostitution suits in this Court, came up for trial yesterday. He is charged with setting fire to Holt & Mason's lumber yard, last winter. His counsel are Messrs. Stuart, Ballingall and Drummond.

POLICE MATTERS.—A rather better show of cheap cases of drunk and disorderly was disposed of at Armory Hall yesterday, added to which were the proceeds of a descent made upon a den of infamy on Clark street, and also another establishment of like character, all disposed of in the usual method of fines.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A RAPE.—On Wednesday night Patrick Ryan, an employee of Joy & Frisbie, was arrested upon a charge of assaulting a young Irish girl, with intent to commit a rape. He was accompanying her home from a ball, and she alleges, carried her forcibly into an alley and attempted to accomplish his vile purpose. Her screams and outcries soon attracted the attention of a policeman, who arrested him. He gave bail in yesterday's Police Court for further examination.

THE DUEL.—The town was ringing yesterday with the rumors of the late duel mentioned by us between young Mumford, of Hoffman & Gelpcke's Bank, and Risley, of the Revere House, and the most exaggerated reports were rife. Some had it that the parties exchanged shots from the six-pounders of the Light Artillery, borrowed for that purpose. It tended much to dissipate the latter rumor and gratify everybody's curiosity, that the identical shooting-irons, a pair of four-inch "pops," were actually to be seen at Abbey's, on Lake street, where they were hired out by young chivalry for six shillings each, and returned in good order, one barrel discharged.

It is said that a saloon-keeper on Randolph street has secured these weapons, and he has had them duly framed and labelled, to commemorate the exploit in which they participated.

BURGLARS AGAIN.—The town has been overrun with small burglars and their operations in a small way for months past, but now and then one occurs which announces by the skill of the achievement and the magnitude of the booty the hand of a master.

On Tuesday night, the dwelling house of Dennis Bartly, 114 Carrol street, was broken into by burglars, who stole property to the amount of over three hundred dollars. The principal articles taken were the following: One detached lever silver watch, one common silver watch, fifteen yards of figured dress silk, one broche shawl, one white center, one black shawl, seven silver and six German silver spoons, one with mark "R. & O.," one striped delaine dress, one figured silk dress, one gold ring, bearing the name of Catharine Holberg, one breast-pin, and one hundred dollars in money.

This large booty was made up and culled from all the apartments of the house, and amounted to a thorough ransack, all being achieved without in the least disturbing any member of the household.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.—In the October term of these Courts the following juries have just been empannelled:

GRAND JURY.—R J. Hamilton, Chicago; F. Sisson, La Salle; Nat. ... McBride, Morris; O. A. Long, Aurora; James S. Montgomery, Waukegan; D. B. Chapman, Aurora; Philo H. Paddock, Waukegan; Nelson Mason, Sterling; Joseph E. Kearney, Chicago; Henry Sonder, Chicago; George W. Adair, Oquawka; James R. White, Oquawka; Edward Kehoe, Chicago; Wm. H. Stevens, Chicago; Henry A. Smith, Princeton; E. E. Forrest, Princeton; J. B. Kenan, Chicago; G. G. Baird, St. Charles.

PETIT JURY.—Benj. Graham, Geneseo; Alexander McCully, Polo; John Hoffman, Mendota; Cephas Dunning, Chicago; Andrew J. Ashton, Morris; John Morris, Peru; Richard Chaney, La Salle; John Bolton, Aurora; Isaac Marlatt, Aurora; E. B. Brewster, Waukegan; Jason Green, Knoxville; John Allen, Knoxville; David Fleming, Oquawka; Harvey Russell, Oquawka; G. G. Gibbons, Princeton; Dennis Smith, Chicago; David Clark, Mendota; Ira Stone, Waukegan.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In your notice of the performance of the "Musical Union" in Wednesday's issue, you have inadvertently given us a little more credit than belongs to us. Full one-third of the chorus of Monday night was made up of singers who are not members of our association, and who were not behind their cotemporaries in efficiency and talent. As a member of the "Union," I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to their valuable aid on that occasion. JUSTICE.

BACK AGAIN.—We are glad to welcome to his familiar place in our Courts, John C. Miller, Esq., City Prosecutor, now rapidly recovering from a long and severe illness.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Loss of 112 Lives and $1,000,000 by the late Arsenal Destruction.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The steamship Philadelphia brings Havana dates to the 8th inst.

The brig G. H. Chase, of New Orleans, was wrecked recently off Key Justias Vessel and cargo a total loss. Crew saved and carried to Havana.

The loss of life by the explosion of the Havana Arsenal, as far as ascertained was 112, and the wounded number 128. The loss of property is estimated at one million dollars.

Left at Key West the steamer Empire City, hence with California passengers, waiting the arrival of the Granada.

Havana sugar a little more active; No. 12 worth 10¼@11c per arobe, and other qualities in proportion. Molasses neglected; nominally 4@5c for clarified. Exchange firm; on London 15½ premium; New York and Eastern cities 3¼@4¼c.

The Saved from the Austria—Arrival of Piccolomini.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The British steam frigate Valorous, Capt. Oldham, from Plymouth, England, 28 days, via Fayal, 16 days, has arrived at this port.

She brings from Fayal 42 of the passengers of the steamer Austria, who were taken to that port by the French bark Maurice. Their names have all been given. Three of the passengers, namely: F. Messener, Prof. Cisfeld and C. Berkley, of West Philadelphia, were left in the hospital at Fayal badly bruised. The officers and crew saved had gone to Hamburg.

The Valorous comes here to take Sir Gore Ousley to Nicaragua.

Madame Piccolomini and suite arrived to-day in the North Star. A large crowd assembled to witness her landing and greeted her with vehement cheers.

Mr. Ullman will open the Academy of Music on Wednesday with the greatest Opera company ever gathered in this country.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The steamship North Star arrived this morning from Havre, *via* Southampton, 29th September. Her advices have been anticipated by the City of Baltimore, which arrived on Tuesday.

The North Star brought upwards of 200 passengers, including Piccolomini and a large number of other musical celebrities.

She passed off the Lizard the steamer Fulton, hence.

Exchanged signals on the 7th in latitude 48° 37 min., longitude 42° 3 min. with the steamer Vanderbilt hence.

The Indian Empire also arrived to-day from Galway Sept. 29th.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14th.—The steamer Carrier sunk in the Missouri River on Tuesday evening. The boat was valued at $30,000; partially insured in Pittsburgh offices. Cargo saved in damaged condition.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, it was resolved as a testimonial of respect to E. M. Rylan, late President, that the Chamber be closed to-day and members attend the funeral in a body; and that the Chamber be draped in morning for thirty days.

Another Wife-Murder.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—A man named McNeil, residing in Waterville Corners, eight miles from this city, murdered his wife on Tuesday night, by fracturing her skull with a club or hatchet. The murder was not known until Wednesday morning, when McNeil notified his sister that his wife was dying or dead. He has not been seen since that time. His wife was found laying on the floor, having undisputably been dead some time. It is supposed he went to New York, whither an officer has been sent.

The Society Islands want to be Annexed to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Administration has received an official document from those in power in two of the Society Islands in the Pacific, proposing a surrendering of them to the United States. It is said in diplomatic circles that this paper was transmitted to our Government through Count Sartiges, the French Minister. The subject will receive due consideration, especially in its geographical aspect.

Desperate Affray at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 14.—A desperate affray occurred at the Fair Grounds yesterday, in which twelve or fifteen persons were engaged. Sandy Owen was killed, and his brother dangerously wounded; Gen. Joel L. Battle had his skull fractured; Samuel Cowan was mortally wounded, and others dangerously injured.

Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad Excursion.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 14.—Excursion train from Chicago and Milwaukee over the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad to La Crosse and St. Paul left this morning, with seventeen loaded cars of invited guests and Company "A," Milwaukee Light Guard.

Rejoicings at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—There is a torchlight procession here in honor of the Opposition victories. A large meeting is being held at the City Hall, with several speakers. The *Gazette* buildings are illuminated.

Yellow Fever Items.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The deaths from fever yesterday were 46.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—The deaths in this city yesterday were seven, of which two were from yellow fever.

Arrival of a British Steam Frigate.

NEW YORK, 14th.—The British steam frigate Valorous, from Halifax, is below and will be up about 4 o'clock. She comes here to convey Sir Gore Ousley to Central America.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Style Machine at $50.

PRICE REDUCED so that *each* family may now have a good machine.

Hemmer for felling and turn widths hems.

Tension for using ordinary spools.

The *first* premiums just awarded by the MISSOURI, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS STATE FAIRS, also CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE to Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

Northwestern Office 167 & 169 Lake street,
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, Agent.
oct15 6t

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND others requiring a correct standard of Time.—The true mean Time for the City of Chicago can at all times be hereafter obtained at the Jewelry Store of JAMES H. HOES, No. 117 Lake street, he having furnished himself with a fine Astronomical Transit Instrument, and by frequent transit observations with the same, been able to tell the time to a second, without variation. And hereafter his Regulator will be on TIME. Mr. Hoes not only prides himself on *keeping* Time, but also in selling Watches that do the same. o4-1m

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

1858 - - Fall Styles. - - 1858

Fine Clothing for the Million.

THE POPULAR HOUSE OF
TAPPEN BRO.'S,
No. 108 Lake Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL heavy stock of Seasonable Fine Clothing and

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
—ALSO—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
For ordered work.

The superior quality of their goods, and the moderate prices at which they sell them, are so well known and appreciated by their thousands of customers, that they challenge competition.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
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FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.
The splendid Steamboat
LADY ELGIN,
E. R. Tompkins, Commander, will commence her Fall Trips to Superior, leaving her dock at the foot of La Salle street, on FRIDAY, Oct. 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO EXchange Chicago Real Estate for the whole or a part of ...

COMMERCIAL

Commercial and Money Matters.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14.

COMMERCIAL.—The Wheat market was firmer to-day, and there was considerable anxiety to buy among "short" sellers. Spring Wheat opened at 55c but advanced to 57c before the close, at which figure it was firm. Winter Wheat was dull. Holders were unwilling to sell at 85c for No. 1 Red, and buyers did not generally offer over that figure. A few sales were made at 86c for No. 1 Red; 75c for No. 2 Red, and $1,00 for No. 1 White in store. The transactions of the day foot up about 4,000 bu Winter and 42,000 bu Spring.

Corn was dull. About 27,000 bushels changed hands at 51½c for canal afloat; 49@50c in store for No. 1; and 47c for No. 2. Market closing rather firmer.

There was a very active inquiry for Timothy Seed, and under a pressure of orders from the East, it advanced about 10c per bushel—sales being made at $1.72@1.75.

Freights were dull but rates are unchanged. A vessel was chartered at 4½c for Wheat to Buffalo.

Chicago Wholesale Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1858.

FREIGHTS—Dull. Schr Sasco takes wheat to Buffalo at 4½c.

FLOUR—Quiet. 40 bbls "Kendall" Sup. at $3.00; 100 bbls "Capitol Mills" Sup. at $3.25—all delivered.

WHEAT—WINTER—Firm. Sales to-day were:—150 bu No 1 White at $1.00 in store; 1,200 bu No 1 Red at 86c in store; 1,500 bu do, in lots, at 85c in store; 700 bu No 2 Red at 75c in store. SPRING—Advanced 1@2c. Sales to-day were:—1,600 bu No 2, in lots, at 55c in store; 24,000 bu No 2 Spring, in lots, at 56c in store; 4,000 bu do, in lots, at 56½c in store; 9,000 bu do, in lots, at 57c in store; 1,000 bu "Stumptail" do at 50c f. o. b.; 1,400 bu Rejected at 46c in store; 700 bu do at 44c in store. Market closing firm.

CORN—Dull. Sales to-day were:—5,000 bu White River at 52c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu Canal at 51½c afloat; 3,000 bu No. 1 at 49c in store; 7,000 bu do at 51c f. o. b.; 4,000 bu do at 51c f. o. b.; 3,600 bu No. 2 at 47c in store—closing dull.

OATS—Quiet; 500 bu old (subject to 2 storage) at 45c in store.

RYE—50@55c in bags at depot.

BARLEY—Dull. 700 bu sold at 65c in store; 700 bu No. 2 at 45c in store.

HIGHWINES—More inquiry. 150 bbls sold on private terms.

ALCOHOL—46@47c per gallon for 88 per cent.

SEED—Timothy Seed in active request and advanced. Sales are 136 bu at $1.72 on track; 40 bu at $1.75 delivered.

MESS PORK—Nominal at $15.

MESS BEEF—$9@10 ₩ bbl.

LARD—10@10½c.

TALLOW—9½@10c for country to city rendered.

HIDES—Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint, 15@15½c.

PELTS—Fresh Slaughtered, 50@75c.

BUTTER—Common dull at 10@12c; Choice in good demand at 15c.

EGGS—Fresh in good demand at 14½@15c.

POULTRY—Chickens $1.35@1.50 ₩ doz.; Turkeys, 7@8c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—30@35c, according to quality.

BEANS—Dull, and nominal at 40@60c.

APPLES—Large quantities of common green on the market, at $1.50@2.00 ₩ bbl; Good to Choice, $2.25@3.50 ₩ bbl.

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1858.

The receipts at Sherman's Yards to-day were:—46 cars Hogs, 14 cars Cattle, and 4 cars Sheep. The shipments were 10 cars Hogs.

BEEVES—The market for Beeves was very active today—both packers and shippers being very busy picking out choice lots. Prices were rather better—good Cattle being in especial request at $2.25@2.80 ₩ 100 lbs gross. Left over about 200 head.

HOGS—The demand for Hogs was active, and prices a shade better than yesterday. Good fat lots were sold at $4.25@4.50 ₩ 100 lbs gross. Thin and ordinary lots $3.75@4.00.

SHEEP—The market is dull, there being none but thin in the market. Good Sheep in request.

Owners.	Buyers.	No.	Average Weight.	Price ₩ cwt.
Van Weter	Hancock	54 cattle	1,030	$2.25
Michie	Hancock	18 "	1,320	2.50
Myrick	Hancock	46 "	1,050	2.50
Snyder	Hancock	15 "	949	2.00
Patterson	Snyder	16 "	925	2.00
Henneliman	Hancock	18 "	940	2.00
Martin	Rankin	16 "	1,060	2.25
Mose	States	16 "	1,106	2.25
	Bly	17 "	1,375	2.50
Dole	Hopkins	13 "	900	2.80
Henry	Irvine	11 "	1,093	2.25
	Moon & Co	70 "	1,080	2.30
Post wright	Taber	118 hogs	214	3.75
Hughes	Taber	50 "	210	3.75
Snow	Taber	45 "	222	4.00
Hughes	McFarren	41 "	264	4.00
Goodrich	Smith	49 "	220	4.00
Hopkins		58 "	232	4.25
		106 "	217	4.25
	Toby Booth & Co	52 "	223	4.30
Deen	Toby Booth & Co	63 "	219	4.05

Movements of Breadstuffs—Oct. 13.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. No.	H'gs No.
By Ill. & M. C'l	30		15,247				
By Gal. U. R.R.	250	8,142	1,286	2,172	1,086	18	105
By Rock I. R.R.	300			700			
By Ill Central		3,700					
By C. B. & Q.	700	3,348			776	240	865
By B. P. & C.	214	426		116		405	1370
By C. A. & St. L.	100	3,000	200			180	130	98
Total	1,594	18,614	16,733	2,988	2,101	807	2390

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—OCT. 13.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn
To Buffalo		52,500	33,383
To Oswego		14,796	14,0.0
To Ogdensburg			
To Collingwood			
To Canada	1,724	33,328	
To other ports			
Total	1,724	100,624	48,383

Specification of Grain Shipped, Oct. 13.

Barque Allies ... 11,869 bu No 2 spring wheat.
" J. P. Woodruff ... 18,538 bu No 2 spring wheat.
" R G Winslow ... 4,647 bu No 1 red winter wheat.
... 5,312 bu No 2 red winter wheat.
Schr S B Pomeroy ... 2,600 bu No 2 spring wheat.
... 13,900 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Matt Root ... 1,000 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Summit ... 1,760 bu rejected spring wheat.
Wm Fisk ... 5,791 bu No 1 red winter wheat.
Thornton ... 9,633 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Oriole ... 4,647 bu No 2 spring wheat.
W H Brown ... 17,296 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Acontias ... 9,914 bu No 2 white win wheat.
Chaparell ... 5,387 bu No 1 corn.
Dowsman ... 14,691 bu No 1 corn.
Mary Collins ... 2,769 bu No 1 and canal corn.
G L Newman ... 2,304 bu No 1 red winter wheat.
... 29 bu No 2 corn.
... 3,567 bu rejected corn.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

FLOUR—The market opened steady, with a moderate demand for the Eastern and local trade, and closed heavy with free sellers at yesterday's prices. Sales, 13,000 bbls, at $3@$4.20 for unsound; $4.20@$4.35 for super State; $4.50@4.65 for extra do; $4.20@4.30 for super Western; $4.50@5 for common to medium extra Western; and $4.35@5.40 for shipping brands of extra round hoop Ohio—the market closing heavy. Canadian Flour unchanged; sales 700 bbls at $4.50@6 for common to choice extra. Small sales Rye flour $3@4.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, and closed dull and heavy; sales 16,000 bu fair to very good white Canadian at $1.12½; red do, $1.10; good red Mich $1.06; white Southern, $1.25@1.35; with the condition that wheat sold in Europe the loss or profit to the extent of 10 ₩ cent. is to be equally divided between the present buyer and seller. Rye dull at 75c. Barley steady; sales 7,000 bu at $1@1.05. 3,000 bu old State at 70c, and 10,000 bu prime Barley Malt at $1.12½. Corn market so firm but the market is rather more active; sales 65,000 bu, at 70@71c for common to good, and 71¾@75c for small parcels choice mixed Western. Oats quiet; 44@45c for State, 48@49c for Western, and 49@50c for Canadian.

WHISKY.—Market closed a shade better. Sales 400 bbls at 23@23½c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork opened heavy and closed steady. Sales 900 bbls at $16.00@16.25 for mess, closing firm at the latter price, $14.00@14.50 for prime. Beef in moderate request at unchanged prices—sales 410 bbls at $6.50@10.00 for country mess, $7@8 for do prime, $10@12 for repacked mess, and $13 for extra mess. Beef Hams dull. Bacon offering to arrive before the 15th Nov. at 17c. Cut Meats dull and quotations nominally unchanged. Lard at ady—sales 350 bbls at 10¾@10½c. Butter in active demand at 13@20c for Ohio, and 15@21c for State. Cheese steady at 6@8½c.

STOCKS—Second Board steady; Mo. 6s 87¾; Tenn. 6s 92¾; Mich Southern Sinking Fund Bonds 73; Fond du Lac Grants 26½; Pacific Mail $1.05; Delaware & Hudson Canal $1.00; N. Y. C. 84¾; Harlem 12¾; Hudson 28¾; Southern 30; Reading 51¾; M. C. 57; Mich. Southern 24¾; Mil. & Miss 18¾; Mich. S. guaranteed 42¼; Erie. 16; Panama, $1.18; Cleveland & Toledo 34¾; Chicago & R. I. 68¾; Galena & Chicago 83¾.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Oct. 14.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Receipts since the first of the month reach over 800,000 bu. Sales 9,000 bu red winter western at 97c. Corn very quiet.

Canal Freights firm and steady.

Lake Imports—For 24 hours—1,200 bbls Flour; 214,500 bu Wheat; 28,800 bu Corn; 28,000 bu Barley.

Canal exports—1,500 bbls Flour, 11,5.0 bu wheat; 15,300 bu Corn; 7 500 bu Barley, 2,000 bu Rye.

Receipts of Produce by R. R.. Oct. 13.

By Illinois Central Railroad.—W T Stackpole 1 car cattle 3 do sheep..J Moore 1 car cattle..Gassury 1 do..J Buckles 3 cars hogs..A R Cass 1 do..Tony & B 2 do..J McGinnis 1 do..J Warren 1 do..J Hubbard 1 do..J McT McHenry 1 do..T Gibson 1 do..J Stedman 2 do..J W Hopkins 3 do..Dole & co 4 do 1 car cattle..Hewes 2 cars hogs..J Sherman 1 car corn..Stevens & B 1 car wheat..H Law 200 bbls apples..S Stone 100 do..Newhall & G 1 car do..S S Whitney 6 cars wheat..J J Richards 1 car wheat..E C Lake 1 car wheat..Rumsey B & co 1 do 1 car corn..Long & L 1 car wheat..Hibbard & co 1 car corn—Mather & K 1 do..Oliver & B 4 hides..Ball & G 15 do..J K Hensley 2 kegs lard..S M Moore 2 bbls eggs..Fay & co 1 car corn..Stone & B 16 sks potatoes..G Bloom 17 hides..T E Kehoe 7 do..Hibbard W & co 6 firkins butter..Walker 180 bbls flour..H L Gridley 90 do..W J Shepard 136 do..H 3 Gale 5 hides.

By St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.—C H & L co 21 hides..J B Whitney 34 bgs corn, 80 bags barley..Kent & co 1 car wheat..Sherman & Hall 1 car apples..Colony & co 26 hides..E S Hunter 80 bbls sugar..Dow Hurd & co 2 cars wheat..Webster & Baxter 2 cars corn, 1 do wheat, 1 do barley.

By Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.—D H Smith 34 bris flour..Moore & S 1 car wheat..W Y Cook 72 sks barley..Tucker & K 1 car wheat..Templeton & K 1 do..J S Catlin 10 pks butter..J Avis 2 sks seed..D P & Buel 25 hides ... E Backus 3 kgs butter..J F Bensley 6 do..East 1000 bris flour 75 bs b corn 60 bris alcohol..Wilson & S 21 hides..H & Parker 25 do..Sawyer M & co 2 bris eggs..W S Stewart 1 100 bris flour 280 sks wheat 36 do barley..Dole & co 14 hides 1 car wheat..J W Champlin 125 bris corn..Culver & B 2 cars wheat..Morey & S co 12 bbls sheep ... Cullerton 1 car corn ... Stevens & B 6 hides ... J H Gale 1 car wheat ... Kirkpatrick 1 car hogs..Thomas & W 1 do..J Parrott 1 car cattle..W Callison 1 do..F M Mahan 1 car hogs..J S Moyer 1 do cattle..J Hathaway 1 do..Van Winkle & S 8 cars hogs..Sawyer 1 do..J Dart 2 do..O Wiley 2 do..G & Martin 1 car cattle..W Hall 1 do..O Husar 1 do..Wm Norton 1 do..C J Parkhurst 1 do..J M Kingsley 1 do.

Galena and Chicago R. R.—H Bacon 5 kegs butter..J H Huls 3 do 3 pks butter..Hunt & G 3 sks seed..R & S 10 do..J M Beers 16 sks wheat..H Smith 7 sks seed..Butter & H 17 sks barley..Marsh, H & co 28 bbls flour..Griswold 1 car corn..Sawyer 2 cars hay..S Adams 2 cattle ... A Cross..skp. tatoes..C & M Mather 2 sks flour..H Johnson 25 sks..Stevens & B 14 sks flour..H Burton 20 sks 180 sks flour..G M Allen 6 hides 1 car butter..H Wolcott 6 hides..J Kennedy 108 do..Fay & co 70 sks oats 1 car corn..Pufer & Buel 29 sks wheat..N Jackson 5 cars hogs..Rumsey B & co 48 bbls flour..Whitney & K 19 sks barley..Woods & B 46 sks seed..Quirk & co 5 bbls flour..W Brine 132 bbls flour..Stevens & B 5 bbls corn..Eckley M & co 1 car wheat..Hall & G 240 sks wheat..Bateman 1 car wheat..W S Stewart 1 car wheat..Gale & G 1 car wheat..Ducat P & co 1 car wheat..H Burton 1 car wheat..Davis & co 1 car wheat..Rumsey B & co 500 pigs lead.

Evening Train.—W Woods 1 car corn..C Morehouse 75 sks wheat..E Backus 61 do barley..B W Spencer 61 hides..H Burton 1 car wheat..Brown & H 1 car wheat..Dewey & H 2 bbls tallow..Quirk & co 20 sks barley, 9 hides..Walker & G 16 sks buckwheat, 1 car wheat..S W Twoddell 176 sks barley..W S Stewart 1 car wheat..Underwood & co 1 do..Templeton & K 1 do.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Flour 1,321 bris, wheat 15,230 bu. Corn 4,308, Oats 740 bu, rye 448 bu, barley 1335, cattle 15 cars, hogs 41 cars, sheep 4 cars.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.

From La Salle—Armenia. From Joliet—Pelican. From Lockport—W H Brown, Wave, D C Norton, Nebraska.

CLEARED.

For Lasalle—Jas Patrick, Africa, Eleanor, L P Doxie, Wing and Wing. For Ottawa—Harvest Queen, Marion. For Joliet—Pequoia. For Lockport—D C Norton.

RECEIPTS.

Corn, bu ... 14,347 Flour, bbls ... 30
Sand ... 200,000

SHIPPED.

Lumber ... 599,000 Lath ... 36,500
Shingles ... 129,000 Posts ... 150
Lumber ... 80,000

LAKE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, 13th.—Bound Up—Propellers Northern Light, Ontario; barks De Soto, F B Morgan; brigs Bay City, Concord; schooners W H Walling, Daniel Simson, R Campbell, S G Andrews, White Cloud, Hubbard, Island Queen, Herald, Sea Bird, Fidelity and four schooners and a brig unknown.

Bound Down—Propellers Wenona, Nile; schooner C Sumner.

PASSED THE WELLAND CANAL—Bound West, October 11. —Schooners Welland, Arabian, City of Toronto, J A Hope. On the 12th—Propellers Young America, Bay State.

Bound East, Oct. 11.—Schooners Republican, New London. On the 12th—Propeller Lady of the Lake; schooners Revolving Light, Exchange, Tartar.

Arrived at Ports Below for Chicago.—At Oswego 11th— Prop. Wisconsin; schrs. Algerine, L J Latham, Monticello, T. Ecker, White Squall, Flying Cloud, Brig Mayflower.

At Buffalo, 12th—Props. Galena, Globe; Bark Fontanelle; schrs Comet, Valeria.

Cleared from Ports Below for Chicago.—From Oswego, 11th—Prop Ogdensburgh; schr. S J Holley. From Buffalo, 12th—Schrs Jupiter, St. Helena, Lookout, J W Holt.

THE WEATHER.—Cool, cloudy. Wind westerly.

Port Items.

☞ The steamer Traveller, we notice, has gone into winter quarters near her consort the Planet, up the North Branch.

☞ The propeller Ogontz was yesterday lying at Drew's Dock, where she is fitting out for the trade between this port and Milwaukee during the remainder of the season. She will make three trips each week, leaving Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock P. M.

☞ The work on the new Lighthouse is progressing steadily. The whole of the cribwork protection has been completed, forming with the old pier a letter J, with the hook, however, on the right hand side. Within this hook is laid the foundation framework of the tower, the same resting on a large number of piles, and all firmly bolted together. We shall look for its speedy completion.

☞ The steamer Lady Elgin arrived in port yesterday morning from Ontonagon. Her news has been anticipated by Detroit boats. She leaves again this evening on her last trip for the season, only going as far as Ontonagon.

Disasters.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SCHR. GARDEN CITY.—The Salvor returned to this city yesterday morning, bringing tidings of the total loss of the Garden City, lately ashore at Point Betsie. The Salvor got her off without much difficulty, and attempted to tow her up to this port, but before getting five miles on her way, it was discovered that she could not be kept afloat, and soon after the schooner went down in 75 fathoms water, taking with her the Salvor's largest pump. She was loaded with salt and railroad iron from Oswego for this port.

FORR. JAVA.—The latest advices report that the schr. Java had broken in two, and that she had been stripped and abandoned. Part of her cargo of copper ore may be saved.

EXPLODED.—On the 9th inst. the steamer Hercules, while coming up the Dupeaite Rapids, about 18 miles below Ogdensburgh, exploded her boiler. All but two of her crew are missing, and it is doubtful even whether they will recover from their injuries.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 14.

Stmr Lady Elgin, Tompkins, Ontonagon, 132 bbls fish.
Prop Adriatic, Marsden, Buffalo, 175 tons mdse.
Bark Grace Greenwood, Simmons, Buffalo, 231 m lumber.
Brig Greyhound, Phillips, Buffalo, 100 tons coal, 102 bbls plaster.
Brig Enterprise, Sim, Cedar River, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mount Vernon, Grand Traverse, 140 cords wood.
Schr Charlotte, Lawsen, Two Rivers, 55 cords wood, 45 m lumber, 250 posts, 5 m lath.
Schr Odin, Watson, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Albany, Olsen, Sheboygan, 84 cords wood.
Schr Josephine Cronch, Oswego, 1,300 bbls salt, 1,000 sacks do, 75 tons iron, 140 m lumber.
Schr St Louis, Johnson, Port Ullo, 68 cords wood.
Schr D R Holt, Peterson, Point Sauble, 40 cords bolts.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Port Washington, 80 cords wood.
Schr S Bates, Brown, Muskegon, 126 m lumber.
Schr Lucy Raab, Long, Sheboygan, 135 cords wood.
Schr J S Harver, McIntosh, Green Bay, 191 m lumber.
Schr S Robinson, Allen, Saginaw, 215 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Gazelle, Anderson, Blakeville, 67 cords wood.
Schr Forester, Nelson, Little Sauble, 70 cords bolts.
Schr Clipper City, Golt, Sheboygan, 100 cds wood.
Schr Ellempo, Hughes, Manitowoc, 100 m shingles, 400 bu oats, 200 bu barley.
Schr Transit, Hoag Manitowoc, 600 m shingles.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, 100 tons water pipe, 260 bbls rosin, 100 bbls camphine, 100 bbls ashes, 20 bbls paint, 20 boxes matches.
Schr A P Dutton, Johnson, Racing, 30 m brick.
Schr Ramsey Crooks, Nelson, Du P'er, 140 m lumber.
Schr Chas. Hibbard, Ingersoll, Blakeville, 129 cds wood.

CLEARED ... Oct. 14.

Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, 2,400 bbls flour, 50 bales wool, 2,904 bbls beef, 650 hides, 150 pkgs seed.
Bark D Woodruff, Milligan, Kingston, 18,338 bu wheat.
Bark Seventy-Six, Rowland, Sheboygan.
Schr Rose Donsman, Richardson, Manistee, 10 tons hay.
Schr Clipper City, Golt, Sheboygan.
Schr S B Pomeroy, Anderson, Buffalo, 20,700 bu wheat.
Schr Matt Root, Fargo, Buffalo, 15,500 bu wheat.
Schr Wm Fisk, Wilson, Buffalo, 17,600 bu wheat.
Schr Summit, Robertson, Buffalo, 11,160 bu wheat.
Schr Chas. Hibbard, Ingersoll, Port Washington.
Schr H H Brown, Stevens, Oswego, 9,737 bu wheat.

DRY GOODS REMOVAL.

P. PALMER
TO
112, 114 and 116
Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED,
400 PACKAGES
FALL GOODS!
IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS, HOSIERY,
DOMESTICS.

CARPETS!
DAILY ARRIVALS
AT
P. PALMER'S
112, 114 & 116 Lake St.

REAL ENGLISH
VELVET ... CARPETS.
BRUSSELS ... CARPETS.
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THREE PLY ... CARPETS.
INGRAIN ... CARPETS.

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Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
—FOR—
FALL TRADE.
(FOR CASH ONLY.)
300 PACKAGES
JUST RECEIVED AT
The New Stores,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
P. PALMER.

Special Notice:
Possessing facilities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city.
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102 ... RANDOLPH-ST. CHICAGO ... 102
JONES WHITE & MC CURDY:
Of Philadelphia, New York and Boston,
Have established a branch House at the above address under the charge of Mr. S. R. BINGHAM, (formerly) concerned with their New York establishment, where they will keep on hand a complete assortment of
DENTIST'S MATERIALS,
Consisting of their unrivalled
Porcelain Teeth, Gold Foils, Plate and Solders,
Instruments, Furniture, &c.,
Sold at Catalogue prices.
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TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.
For Sale,
A cargo of Canada Gang Sawed Boards, two-thirds of which are Stock Lumber, as follows, viz:
90 M.—12 Feet in Length.
25 M.—14 " "
90 M.—16 " "
PRICE, $9.00 per M.
D. GOODWILLIE,
Corner of Franklin and Ohio streets.
oc1-1y-b60

TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF DRY LUMBER.—We have half a million of good dry lumber left over from last years stock, which we want to sell in the next sixty days. ... HANNAH & HOCKWELL, South Clark st.—near Liberty.

New Advertisements.

For Patent Medicines, Toilet Goods and FANCY ARTICLES, go to
BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.
☞ See advertisement in another column. oc15

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☞ See advertisement in another column. oc15

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant apartments in a desirable location in a private family, within five minutes walk of the post office. Address box 2315, P. O. oc15 b181-1w*

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at 230 Ontario street, North Side. The rooms are large, are lighted with gas, and terms will be moderate. oc15 b192 1w*

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON Bond and Mortgage, or other approved securities, at OFFICE OF PHENIX INSURANCE CO., 142 South Water street. oc15 b139 3t*

LA BOMBARIE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, begs leave to inform the public that he will resume his instructions of private pupils or classes in the French Language from the first of November next. Apply at Dearborn Seminary from 9 to 10 A. M. He will also form an evening class for young men at his room No. 43 Portland Block. Apply from 5 to 4 o'clock P. M. oc15 b188 2w*

MADAME AKERSTROM'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Wells and Randolph-sts., Lloyd's Block.

A class for Gentlemen will commence on Friday evening, Oct. 15th, at 7½ P. M.

Classes for Ladies and Children on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3½ to 6 P. M. All the Fashionable Dances taught.

Assembly Monday, Oct. 18th. Tickets 50c.

This Hall to let to respectable parties. oc15 b183-3t*

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
JONES & LAUTH,
NO. 237 AND 239 SOUTH WATER-ST.
CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Cut and Pressed Spikes, Sheet Iron, Lauth's Polished Shafting, Piston Rods, Plates, &c., &c.
oc15 b190 3m

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 15 Edina street, containing eight rooms. Inquire at 231 Wabash avenue. oc15 b185 3t*

COAL MINERS WANTED.—THIRTY OR forty good Coal Miners can find steady work and good prices by applying to D. KRIEGH,
oc15 b157-1w Corner South Water and Franklin-sts.

GOOD INSIDE PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE.—Sixty feet on Wells street, just South of Madison street.

Also, One Hundred and Fifty Feet on Jackson street, opposite to the Southern Michigan Depot, running through to Quincy, to exchange for blocks, inside lots, or lands, on favorable terms. BORDEN & PICKERING,
oc15 b186 1w* 186 Lake street—up stairs.

THE GREAT WESTERN
PATENT
MEDICINE DEPOT.
124 ... Lake Street ... 124

BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S
Is the only place in Chicago where a full assortment of every kind of
PATENT MEDICINES
Can be found at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

If you want a Remedy for your Caugh,
—GO TO—
BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S
124 Lake Street, near the corner of Clark-st.

IF you want a Remedy to Purify the Blood, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Remedy for the Piles, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Hair Dye—Warranted, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

IF you want a Pain Killer, or Pain Extractor, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

IF you want some Tonic Bitters or Scheidam SCHNAPPS, go to BOLLES, SMITH CO'S, 124 Lake street.

FOR Dupenco's, Clark's and Cheesman's Female PILLS, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake street.

FOR Caugh Candies, or Pulmonic Wafers, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake st.

FOR a Powder Paste or Wash for the Teeth, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S 124 Lake-st.

FOR a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

FOR Vermifuge, or Worm Lozenges, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

FOR Strengthning Plasters of all kinds, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

FOR a Remedy for all Private Diseases, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

FOR a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

FOR Fancy Soaps, Brushes, and Toilet Articles, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

FOR Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, Go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO'S, 124 Lake-st.

WE are the Agents for
ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,
And prepared to Sell
AT THE LOWEST
Wholesale and Retail Prices.
☞ The only House of the kind in Chicago.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
124 LAKE STREET;
Near the North corner of Clark st.
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
oc15

GAS FOR THE 1,000,000!
THE
VESPER GAS LIGHT,
PATENTED BY D. H. CARPENTER, AUGUST 4, 1857, AND MAY 25, 1858.

The Vesper Gas Light is the most beautiful and economical light ever offered to the public. Its fixtures and flame precisely resembles those of Coal Gas, thus affording an opportunity to all to enjoy the luxury of Coal Gas at one half its cost. It is easily managed, has less flicker, and is more brilliant. In short, the Vesper Gas Light is CHEAP, SAFE, and BRILLIANT.

The following expressions of opinion are respectfully submitted:—

"It is the safest and best light now in use."—James J. Mapes, Consulting Engineer, etc., New York.

"Produces a light of superior quality at a minimum of cost."—A. K. Eaton, Practical Chemist, New York.

"The light is more beautiful than any I have ever used or seen."—E. J. Brown, 145 Broadway, N. Y.

"It will enable the luxury of Coal Gas to be enjoyed everywhere, in city, town or hamlet."—Boston Daily Bee.

"This apparatus for producing a brilliant Gas Light with great economy and perfect safety, is so much superior to any other devised for the purpose, that we cannot question that it will supersede them."—New York Inventor.

"Of the superiority of the Vesper Gas Light there can be no doubt."—Boston Daily Courier.

"A simple apparatus, whereby the luxury of Gas Light can be introduced everywhere in the isolated houses of the country, as well as in the cities. The light is clear and brilliant."—Boston Daily Advertiser.

"We have no hesitation in saying that it (the Vesper Gas Light) is just the thing the public wants."—Chicago Press and Tribune.

The Vesper Gas Light Cost One Half Less than Coal Gas.

The Vesper Gas Light Cost One Hundred per Cent. Less than Burning Fluid.

The Vesper Gas Light Costs One Half Less than Whale Oil.

The Vesper Gas Light Cost Two Hundred per Cent. Less than Candles.

This Light is now on exhibition at the TREMONT HOUSE, in this city.

☞ Rights for States, Counties and Towns for sale.

PERCE & CALLENDER, Agents.
oc15-1t*

HOUSE AND FURNITURE
For Sale Cheap, or for Rent.

A first-class Three Story and Basement Brick Residence
ELEGANTLY FURNISHED
And most delightfully located in the South Division, with a commanding view of the Lake, and within ten minutes walk of the Post Office.

Said house contains THIRTEEN ROOMS, exclusive of Basement, and has Hot and Cold Water on all of the floors, and

EVERYTHING IN PERFECT ORDER FOR OCCUPANCY.

For part ... address box 734, with real name.
oc15 b184 1m

NEW WORK BY LOLA MONTEZ.
ARTS OF BEAUTY; OR, SECRETS OF A LADY'S TOILET, With Hints to Gentlemen on the Art of Fascinating, by Madame LOLA MONTEZ, Countess of Landsfeldt. Cloth, gilt side, price 50c.

This Book contains an account in detail of all the arts employed by the fashionable ladies of all the chief cities of Europe, for the purpose of developing and preserving their charms. Independent of its rare and really useful matter, the book is a curiosity as a piece of art itself. It is an unexceptionable property of language, which is really surprising.

This work is also full of the curious and useful recipes used by the beauties of Europe, and will enable our ladies to be provided with ... Published by
DICK & FITZGERALD,
No. 18 Ann street, New York.

Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.
☞ Copies of the above book sent by mail on receipt of the price, free of postage. oc15-b

Amusements.

North's National Theatre.
D. HANCHETT ... Sole Lessee and Manager.
S. B. RICH ... Treasurer

Universally Attractive Entertainment for
The Benefit, and Last Appearance but One,
Of the Distinguished Tragedian
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
Who will appear as LUKE FIELDING and ROLLO.
First appearance of Mr. E. V. GREGORY.

On FRIDAY EVENING, October 15th, will be performed the popular 5 act Drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Luke Fielding ... Mr. J. B. Roberts
Rose Fielding ... Miss Henrietta Irving
Overture ... Orchestra.
To conclude with the popular 5 act Play entitled
PIZZARO; OR THE DEATH OF ROLLO.
Mr. J. B. Roberts ... as ... Rollo
Miss Henrietta Irving ... as ... Elvira

MUSICAL CONVENTIONS.
MR. C. M. CADY, (LATE EDITOR OF the New York Musical Review, now Professor of Music in the Illinois State Normal University, Conductor of the Chicago Musical Union, &c.,) is to devote the fall of 1858 to
Conducting Musical Conventions,
Those desiring his services are requested to make their arrangements and inform him
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
That he may arrange his route to the best advantage. Address C. M. CADY, Chicago. jy28 a296-3m

MIRASOLE'S NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
CORNER MADISON AND CLARK-STS., CHICAGO.
Will open Thursday, October 14th, with a GRAND SOIREE. All the new and fashionable Dances and Music have been received from Paris, and will be introduced at this Academy during the coming season. For particulars inquire at the Academy. G. MIRASOLE.
se18a901-3m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—RARE CHANCE.—A NEW Brick House on Wabash avenue, South of Twelfth street. Has gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, bathing rooms, &c., combining every comfort and convenience, with brick stable, good yard, &c., &c. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, oc8 b113-3w Metropolitan Block.

STORE TO RENT IN ROCKFORD.—A first-class Store, 20x100 feet, in the brick block opposite the post office and Robertson, Coleman & Co.'s Bank in Rockford, to lease on low terms. Immediate possession given. Apply to F. D. CAMMANN, oct4b63-3w Land Agent, Rockford.

TO RENT.—A STORE AND DWELLING either together or separate, in the village of St. Charles, on the Galena Railroad. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to A. HARVEY, City Treasurer, or to N. H. DEARBORN, St. Charles. oc1b47-2w*

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE DWELLing. Also a small store on Clark street at the reduced prices of the times. Inquire of DR. HAVEN, 49 Randolph street. oc1b40-1m

ROOM AND STEAM POWER TO RENT. Two large rooms on second floor, No. 45 Randolph street, with power. Apply to J. P. HUNTOON, No. 45 and 45 Franklin street. se22a969-3w*

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND Wife, or two single gentlemen can be accomodated with board and room in a private family by applying at No. 47 West Washington street, corner of Clinton. oc14 b176 3w

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEman with his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and comfortable rooms with a genteel family in a first class house at one-half what the same accomodations can be had for elsewhere. The location is in the South Division, within five minutes walk of the post office. For particulars inquire at the law office in room number 10 Warner's block, 122 Randolph street. oc14-1w*

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentleman, will find the comforts of a home at the reduced prices for board; also, one or two day boarders, by applying at the third house South of Monroe—No. 169 State street. oc13 b158-3w

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 24 Adams-st., also a few day boarders. oc9 b131-1w*

BOARDING.—THERE ARE AT PRESent several vacancies at the Newton House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, which are suitable for tons and good board. References given and required. Also vacancies for single gentlemen, and day boarders accommodated. au25a586-2m

BOARDING—AT 285 SOUTH CLARK street. This house has recently changed hands, and the proprietor is now prepared to accommodate Gentlemen and their Wives and Single Gentlemen with good rooms and board in good style and at reasonable rates. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated. se14-b5 a838

BOARDING—FURNISHED ROOMS AND First-class Board can now be obtained at No. 88 Monroe street, opposite the new post office. Also a few day boarders at reasonable prices. au28a572-3m

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A DWELLing House on Wabash or Michigan avenues, to cost in the neighborhood of Ten Thousand Dollars, a part to be paid in Chicago property. Inquire of N. P. IGLEHART & CO., oc12-1w-b161 No. 56 Lasalle street.

WANTED.—GOOD MORTGAGE PAPER running from one to five years, secured on First Class Real Estate. Also, good Business Paper wanted. Apply to "26 Clark street." oc13-1w-b167

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SILVER Bar Counter Case, at 124 Lake street. oc13-1w-b168

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTY ENgaged in a first-class established Wholesale and Retail business, eligibly located in Chicago, is desirous of taking an active partner with about $6,000 capital. To such wishing to connect with an old concern, doing a lucrative business, there is presented a rare opportunity. Address Post office box 4191, Chicago, Illinois, giving full name and reference. oc6 b115-1m

SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—a lady of experience and superior qualifications wishes a situation as housekeeper, either in a hotel or private family. The best references given. Apply at No. 50 North Peoria st. se24-3w*-a978

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN to visit the large towns in the Northwest and obtain subscribers for the Northwestern Quarterly Magazine. Please address RUFUS BLANCHARD, au23a365-1m 52 Lasalle street, Chicago.

TO TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as an Assistant Teacher in a Public or Private School, either in the city or in some neighboring town. Good references given. Address "TEACHER," P. O. box 4343, Chicago. se17-a881-1m

WANTED TO LOAN $3,000 FOR A term of years, for which security will be given on first-class productive city real estate. Address box 3096, Chicago P. O. se21a938-1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A CIGAR STORE, WITH Stock and Fixtures, in one of the best locations on the South Side. Address "A. B." Post Office box 2377. oc13 b183-3t*

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—TO ANY one wishing to engage in the business a fine chance is now offered. The store is situated on the corner of one of the principal streets, and has a good business established. For terms, etc., address, or apply to ALONZO HUNTINGTON, 96 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Post Office box No. 72. oc13 b1 3-3w

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—TWO GENteel and roomy Dwellings, with Lots of 24 to 40 feet front each, to suit purchaser, will be disposed of on very favorable terms, situated on Dearborn street near Huron, in North Chicago. A rare opportunity to secure an agreeable residence is thus offered, the cash payment required being but $1,200 for either house, and a credit of three or four years on the remainder. Inquire of W. H. STICKNEY, No. 84 North Clark street. oc11-1w-b137

FOR SALE ON TIME.—A LAKE-ST. STORE at a great bargain. We have for sale, for a few days, a lake street Store on the South Side, which we can sell for $10,000, one-half cash and the balance in five or ten years at ten per cent. The store is under rent at present at $1600 per annum. BORDEN & PICKERING, oc9 b124-1w* 186 Lake street, Up Stairs.

GIG FOR SALE CHEAP.—A SECONDhand Gig, suitable for a Physician, for sale cheap and on any reasonable length of time. Inquire at the Press and Tribune office. oc1-tf

ENGINE FOR SALE—THE ENGINE and Boiler used by the TRIBUNE Office is for sale. It is nearly new, and in first-rate condition. It is rated at Ten Horse power, but is able to perform Fourteen to Fifteen Horse power labor. It is an excellent machine, and very economical on fuel. For sale cheap. Address this office. ly16-tf

TO MILLERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A FIRST class Flouring Mill with 14 acres of improved Land, situated near the Michigan Central Railroad. The water is capable of running four run of stone. The Mill has four run of stone. It is fitted up with the very best double gearing for doing both Farmers' and Merchants' Flouring. This would be a good location for a Woolen Factory and Paper Mill, as it is an old settlement, and a good farming and wool growing country around it. For particulars apply to or address CHAS. COOK, Real Estate Agent, 73 South Clark street, or P. O. box 3218, Chicago, Ill. se27-a100-1m

GRAVEL FOR SALE—THE CHICAGO SAND and Gravel Company are prepared to furnish gravel in large or small quantities to contractors or other parties at short notice. Orders left at the office of the Company will be promptly filled. F. H. BENSON, Agent. au29-a615m 54 South Clark street.

TURKEY OPIUM, CANARY SEED, Sulphate Quinine, Castile Soap, Licorice Root, Tartaric Acid, Vial Corks, Chamomile Flowers, Sal Petre, Borax, Soda Ash, Rhubarb, Blue Vitriol, Nutmegs, Bleaching Powder, Epsom Salts, Camphor, Caraway Seed, &c., &c. For sale by se14-ly SOCKEE, INNIS & CO.

HOTEL TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, or
FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

This Hotel is situated in the flourishing town of Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wisconsin; a place containing twenty-five hundred inhabitants, and stands on the corner of the two principal streets. It is a new building, three stories high, containing fifty-four rooms, and is well constructed for a public house, and is the best one in the place; has a stable attached, 45x75, that will accommodate 60 horses. There are two daily lines of stages that run to and from this house, also a daily line of steamers on the Wolf and Fox rivers, that stop within a short distance.

The property will be exchanged for city property or merchandise, or sold on the most reasonable terms. If not sold, it will be rented for a term of years. This is a smart business place, and a good chance for a man acquainted with the hotel business to make money. A Daguerreotype of the property can be seen at 170 Monroe-street, where further information can be obtained, or at the land office of J. J. GALLAGHER & CO. au25a611-3m No. 106 Randolph st.

Lost.

$25 REWARD.—LOST OR TAKEN BY mistake from the night train from Freeport to Chicago, on the 27th of August last, a Brussels Carpet Bag, containing some Clothing and a quantity of valuable papers, account book, check books, &c., belonging to the undersigned. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the papers, and the holder may approach me with carpet bag in hand, or deliver them to any person, and no further questions will be asked. The papers I want are of no value to any other person. MARCUS RANSTEAD. oc14 b175-3t*

LOST.—A VALUABLE GOLD BRACELET with the owners name on the clasp. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. oc14 b173-3t

HENRY WIGGERS.—LOOKING GLASS Picture and Railroad Card Frames Manufactory, Nos. 227, 229 231 State street, Chicago, Ill. Looking Glass Plates, Gilt Mahogany Walnut and Rosewood Frames and Mouldings, with or without glass, of every size and description at Wholesale and Retail. Old Frames repaired, varnished and gilded on short notice. ☞ Post Office Box 2044. se6-3m*-a790

CIGARS! CIGARS!
THIRTY-FIVE CASES OF CIGARS
On hand and for sale at
oc6b8-ly W. SATTLER'S 35 Lasalle street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—JUST RECEIVED and on sale by A. BIGELOW & CO., No. 100 Lake-st.

Auction Sales.

BY WURTS & COMPANY.
Valuable Clark Street Property
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY next, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises: Lot No. 10 in Block No. 122, on east side of Clark street, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, being 25 feet front with a frame building thereon, known as No. 263 and extending back to an alley.

There is no part of the city improving more rapidly than this, and so desirable a property for investment is rarely offered at public sale.

The title is indisputable. The sale will be absolute, and the terms, which will be easy, announced at the time and place of sale. For further particulars apply to oc13 5t-b171 WURTS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON.—
Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware and Tea Trays
AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, October 15th, at 9½ o'clock, At our Salesroom, 25 Lake street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash a large and elegant assortment of Household Furniture and Silver Plated Ware, making the best variety offered at auction this season, consisting in part of
ROSEWOOD and MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITS,
Mahogany and Walnut Bedroom Furniture, Diningroom Furniture, sofas, rosewood and mahogany marble top tables and stands, whatnots, hall stands, card and centre tables, quartette stands, easy, rocking and parlor chairs, sideboards, cane seat chairs and rockers, rich carved mahogany French and other bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, comforters, spring and sea grass mattresses. Also—a large assortment of Silver Plated Ware and Tea Trays. Sale without reserve.
oc13 td-b169 GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON.—
Positive Sale of $100,000 Worth of Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

We will sell at the junction of the M. S. and R. I. R. R. on Tuesday afternoon, October 19th, at 2½ o'clock, the following described Real Estate:—

Ten 5 acre lots, beautifully situated in a Grove, in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14.

One 20 acre lot in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 16, 38, 14, fronting on Stewart avenue, under fence, and street graded on East side.

Three 10 acre lots on Halstead street, in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 8, 38, 14.

One 10 acre lot on State street, adjoining Dr. Walenta's residence.

All of the above will be sold in lots of from one to five acres, to suit purchasers.

Also, 60 lots in Thomas H. Woodworth's subdivision of lots 12 and 13 of Larned, Newhall & Woodbridge's subdivision of N. W. ¼ Sec. 15, Town 38, N. range 14 E.

The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad will run daily three trains to and from the Junction as soon as their road is completed. A charter has also been granted for a Horse Railroad from the city limits to the Junction, on State street, which will run directly by these lots.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-eighth cash—one-eighth in six months—one-fourth in one year—one-fourth in two years —one-fourth in three years.

A train of cars will leave the Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren street, at 2 o'clock precisely. Passengers to and from the sale free.
oc13b159td GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON.
GREAT CARGO SALE
OF THE
MADEIRA PET
DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL,
AT AUCTION
BY CATALOGUE.

We will sell at our Salesroom, 25 Lake street between Wabash and Michigan avenues, commencing on
Wednesday, October 20th, at 9 1-2 A. M.,
The entire cargo of the Madeira Pet, consisting of
CROCKERY.
98 crates of White Stone, blue edged, Lustre and China ware in assorted crates.
GLASSWARE.
10 casks assorted Glass ware.
HARDWARE.
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenter's Tools, Files, Rasps, Saws, Hollow Ware, Imperial German Silver Ware.
BAR IRON.
40 tons Bar Iron,
6 cases Naylor & Co.'s best Cast Steel, 1½x1½ inches, 1½x¾.
PAINTS.
Black, Red and Green paints in cans.
The sale will commence with the Hardware, and continue on to the Crockery, &c., until the entire cargo is sold.
TERMS ON SALE:—All sales of $200 and under—CASH. All sales from $200 to $500—THREE MONTHS. All sales over $500—SIX MONTHS with approved paper.
Catalogues ready for delivery the day previous to the sale.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
oc8 b97-2w GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF LANDS
—IN—
MICHIGAN.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the
ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY,
And in order to facilitate and encourage settlements in some of the interior counties, which this Company hold large bodies of
Valuable Farming & Pine Lands,
I SHALL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE
On the 15th day of October Next,
At the Co.'s Land office in Detroit,
THE FOLLOWING LANDS

	Acres.
In Tuscola county, near Cass river	1,400
In Gratiot county, Pine river	1,760
In Montcalm county, Flat, Pine and Chippewa Rivers	
In Isabella county, Chippewa river	17,000
In Clare county, Tobacco river	15,180
In Gladwin county	10,956
In Midland county, Tetebewassa river	6,880
	6,330
Total	59,588

These Lands are among the
CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF THE COMPANY,
And are very desirable for
FARMING AND LUMBERING PURPOSES.

They will be sold without reserve at a
MINIMUM PRICE OF $3.00 PER ACRE.

And upon the usual terms, viz:—One-fifth down, and the balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Liberal terms will be given to Colonies or individuals desirous of making immediate settlement.

Arrangements have been made to receive in payment the full paid stock of the Company at the rate of $150 per share, either in whole or in part, for any sales under this offering, and in like manner the Bonds of the Company at par.

These lands have been thoroughly explored, and any information concerning their character, quality and quantity of timber and locality may be seen at this office.

Maps of any township or tract, with general descriptions of the lands may be obtained on application by letter or otherwise to GEO. S. FROST, Land Agent.

General Land Office St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co., se20a913 td Detroit, September 1, 1858.

Particular Notices.

A CARD.—DOCTOR D. RUTTER HAVing returned from Philadelphia would respectfully tender his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Chicago. Residence No. 119 Wabash avenue. Office with Dr. Isham, No. 47 Clark street, rooms Nos. 4 and 5. oc15-1w-b140

KENOSHA WATER CURE.—THIS INstitution is located at Kenosha, Wis. on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. Its location is eminently pleasant and healthful for the purpose, Kenosha being one of the most pleasant cities in the West. The Cure will be kept open during the winter.

For particulars address H. T. SEELY, M. D. Physician. oc14 b179 3m E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREby notified not to purchase a promissory note for $400, dated July 19, 1858, given by me, payable to G. W. Kanborn or order, four months after date, with six per cent. interest, as the consideration of said note has wholly failed and I do not intend to pay the same.

Chicago, October 13th, 1858. ROBERT A. CONOLLY. oc14 b174-1w*

WE WANT TO BUY ABOUT
$10,000 in Five Year Bonds,
SECURED ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE,
Centrally located, either improved or to be improved with the proceeds of the loan.
CHARLES H. HAM & CO.,
oc11-1w-b146 68 Washington street.

TO BUILDERS.—A RESPONSIBLE Builder, who is willing to contract for the erection of a good wood or brick dwelling in the South Division, and will take first-class unimproved business property on Michigan avenue for the same. Address "B." post office box 3560. oc9 b129-3m

REAL ESTATE LOANS.—THE SUBscriber is prepared to negotiate loans for five years on the business property in this city. All propositions are to be submitted for approval at his office in Boston, and therefore some time will be required for the negotiations. oc9 b127-1w J. M. PARKER, No. 35 Washington street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—A FEW THOUsand to loan on first-class Commercial Paper or Real Estate Securities running from one to twelve months. B. F. DOWNING & CO. se22a966 57 Clark street.

THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and Certified Checks of R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston, for sale in amounts to suit purchasers, to pay indebtedness to them, or for investment. Office No. 6 (second floor) Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Chicago. se28a967 1m W. DAVIDSON.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE Securities, Mortgages, Trust Deeds, Bonds, Stocks, Business Notes, and all good negotiable securities bought and sold. Certificates of Deposits and Checks of R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston, purchased for cash at the highest market price. Dealers in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa lands, improved farms, suburban lots and City Real Estate. Office No. 6, (second floor) Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle sts., Chicago. oc2b84 3m W. DAVIDSON.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE Shore R. R.
On and after Monday, September 20th, 1858, one of Woodworth's Patent Sleeping Cars, with sixteen wheel trucks, will accompany the 9:30 P. M. train. Tickets for berths can be had at the Depot and on the cars. se18-a904-3m

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 70 Washington st., Sept. 20th, Chicago, Illinois.

CAPITALISTS WISHING TO MAKE INvestments of money on Bond and Mortgage on improved farms near this city, valued at three to four times the amount loaned, (exclusive of buildings) can have the same carefully attended to at this office, and the interest collected and remitted free of charge. se21a941-1m N. B. KIDDER.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
GANG SAWED SAGINAW LUMBER
—ALSO—
Lath, Shingles, Timber, Pickets
AND
DRESSED LUMBER.
Office and Yards,—South Clark Street.
(Adjoining Railroad Bridge.)

Occupying the yards both North and South of the joint track of the Illinois Central: Galena and Chicago Union; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Rock Island, and St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroads, our facilities for shipping lumber into the country by Canal, or upon

Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards,
Saving to the Purchaser
All Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage
Are unsurpassed by any dealers in the city.
se1a675-3m HENRY HOWLAND, HENRY DOTY.

Goodhue Insurance Company,
NEW YORK CITY.
Capital ... $200,000
MASON & CO. Agents.
mh31-6m law tu23

SUGAR.—WE ARE RECEIVING FROM New Orleans a consignment of 200 Hhds. (refined) and 100 Bbls. Prime N. O. Sugars, which we offer for sale at low figures. HINSDALE & HANCOCK, 114 and 116 South Water street, foot of Dearborn. oc11-1w-b150

Commission Merchants.

MURRY NELSON,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANT.
No. 6 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water-sts.
Agents for the FULTON STARCH WORKS, Fulton, N. Y. (Late Oswego River Starch Company.) They manufacture all kinds of pure Corn Starch of a superior quality. Orders addressed to M. NELSON, P. O. 2460, will receive prompt attention. oc9 b131 1y

R. T. THOMAS & CO.,
(Late Thomas & Sacket.)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office and Warehouse No. 29 North Dearborn street, two doors North of the Galena Freight Depot, Chicago, Illinois.
Exclusive attention given to the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, &c., on Commission.
se23a948-3m

BALL & GRIFFIN,
Commission Merchants,
Dole's Block, Corner Clark and South Water Streets.
We will make liberal advances on Grain and Flour shipped to Boston, New York, Albany and Buffalo.
REFERS TO
J. H. Dunham, I. H. Burch, H. A. Tucker & Co., F. G. Adams, Bankers. my5p88-6m

GEO. W. PERKINS & CO.,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their Personal Attention to the Purchase and Sale of
FLOUR GRAIN AND OTHER PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
au24-3m a600

F. G. SALTONSTALL ... R. L. TINKHAM ... JOHN C. AMBLER.
F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds of every description, either in this or in the New York Market. Quotations of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Sales and purchases made at the Stock Exchange at lowest rates of commission. au24 a598-6m

D. HOBERT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Dealer in all kinds of Flour and Feed, and Country Produce, Wholesale and Retail,
241 and 243 Kinzie, corner of Wolcott street, Chicago, Ill.
Flour and Feed delivered to any part of the city free of charge. my21-v1d0-1y

D. KRIEGH & CO., COMMISSION MERchants, corner of South Water and Franklin streets.
CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.
D. KRIEGH. my10-410-1y E. D. TAYLOR.

R. S. KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
7 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y.
ap17-4565-1y

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 79 BEAVER STREET ... NEW YORK.
WALLER & CO.,
NO. 17 STATE STREET ... CHICAGO, ILL.
Cash Advances made on Produce in Store, or shipped to our House in New York.
JAMES LEES, } New York. ap15 ly-1847
EDWARD WALLER, } JAMES S. WALLER, Chicago.

FAY & CO. PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE ... 14 South Clark street,
Chicago.
☞ Advances made on Consignments. P. O. Box 1516. mh10 1544-ly

RUMSEY BRO. & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Give their exclusive attention to the
PURCHASE AND SALE
Of Flour, Grain, and other Produce,
ON COMMISSION.
146 ... South Water cor. Clark street ... 146
no26 a882 ly CHICAGO.

CHARLES SANFORD, PRODUCE FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Agent for First Class Canal Boats.
Running from Chicago to St. Louis.
Cash advances made on consignments of property. Prompt attention given to sales of Grain, &c. Office, 147 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. my6-v2-ly

BETTS, MELLEN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 12 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo. fe4-'57

FISH & LESTER,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cash advances on Shipments to Silas H. Fish, Buffalo.
☞ Refer to J. H. Dunham, President, Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago, and A. A. Eustaphieve, Buffalo. ja30

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.,
NO. 89 SOUTH WATER STREET.
We are prepared at all times to make cash advances on Grain and Flour and Produce generally for sale here, or in New York, Boston, Buffalo or Oswego.
Consignors are privileged to sell in either of these markets at the same commission. jy31-a322-1y

DUPUY & MITCHELL.
FULTON GRAIN STEAM ELEVATOR
WAREHOUSE,
No. 246 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

The usual rates charged for summer and winter storage of Grain. We have attached to the Warehouse Childs' Patent Separator and Grain Cleaner. Ample accommodation for Storage of Flour, Pork, Salt, etc. Prompt attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Grain and other Produce on Commission.
G. M. DUPUY. jy28-a365-3m WM. W. MITCHEL.

TEMPLETON & KINNEY
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Pomeroy's Building, (Up Stairs.)
SOUTH WATER-ST., NEAR CLARK.
Thomas Templeton. ja11-4201-ly Jas. A. Kinney.

GEO. M. ALLEN & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 51 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cash advances made on Flour, Grain, or on Cargoes to be Shipped East.
Geo. F. Weatherbee. ly9 Geo. A. Allen.

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,
(Late Neely & Kinny,)
STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERchants, and dealers in Salt, Water Lime, Stucco, Quick Lime, Plastering Hair, &c., Nos. 256, 258 and 260 South Water street, near Franklin. fe1-'58-ly

SAWYER, MELLEN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. 258 and 260 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. fe24'57

D. HOWARD SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CORNER South Water and State streets, Chicago, Ill.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce, on commission.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to Messrs. Hewitt & Co., New York.
Chicago, May 27, 1858.—6m ;28

D. W. WHITING ... 1858 ... J. V. W. ANNIN
WHITING & ANNIN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Central Wharf, Buffalo, N. Y., near foot of Main street. ☞ Cash advances on consignments.
REFERENCES—Bank of Attica, Buffalo; Gillespie, Dean & Co., New York; Ritchie, Ford & Co., Simcoe, C. W.; Sherwood & Co., Buffalo, Dow, Hurd & Co., Chicago; John Gilbert, Jr., & Co., Chicago. ap5-7m ;362

J. LEDUC,
[LATE AGENT OF RENAUD & FRERE, MONTREAL.]
COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER,
Office No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
REFERENCES—Messrs. L. Renaud & Frere, Montreal; Connolly, Lanfier & Co., Montreal; C. J. Cusack, Esq., Montreal; Messrs. Rumsey, Bros. & Co., Chicago; Connolly & Co., Quebec; H. J. Noad & Co., Quebec; George Steel & Co., Chicago; Flint & Wheeler, Chicago.
☞ Post Office Box 2396. fe29'58-ly

J. J. RICHARDS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 150 South Water street, Chicago.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, Chicago; J Young Scammon, Chicago; Geo W Dole, Chicago; Rumsey, Bro & Co, Chicago; Royal Moore, Naples, Ill; Woodruff & Co, New York; Hening & Woodruff, St Louis; J Bunn, Banker, Springfield, Ill; C S Dole, Chicago. ap22'58-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO.
Commission Merchants,
152 S. Water Street,
mh22'58-ly CHICAGO.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on Grain for shipment East, giving the owner privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO.,
ie22-ly-a77 152 S. Water street.

CASH ADVANCED.—I AM PREPARED to make
CASH ADVANCES
On Shipments of Produce for sale in Buffalo or New York markets. R. McCHESNEY,
jy27-6m-a290 Steel's Block, 184 South Water street.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK.
Underwood & Co., Chicago,
mh22'58-ly Agents for the North-west.

CASH ADVANCES.
WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH advances on shipments of Grain, Flour and Produce for sale in Buffalo market.
se24-3m-a600 GEO. W. PERKINS & CO., 22 Market st., Chicago, Ill.

Lake Forest.

THE LIND UNIVERSITY AT LAKE Forest, twenty-seven miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, have recently contracted for the erection of an Academy Building, employed a competent Principal, and propose to open a School on the 27th of November next; and for the purpose of encouraging families who wish to settle in a healthful location, abounding in springs of cold and wholesome water, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, and on the most desirable site for a town between Chicago and Milwaukee, where they may enjoy all the advantages of good society, and a high order of schools, will sell a few lots at a low price and on reasonable time, to families who wish to improve and live upon the premises.

Also, the Lake Forest Association have a few ten acre lots immediately west and adjoining the town, (mostly farming land,) which they will sell to parties who will improve soon, at a reasonable price and time.

Apply personally at No. 22, corner of Wabash and Washington streets, or by letter to PETER PAGE, Agent.
Chicago, Sept. 28, 1858. se28-a962-1m

WM. C. ELLIS,
SEAL ENGRAVER,
NO. 65 SOUTH CLARK ST., CORNER OF RANDOLPH.
NOTARIAL, COURT, CORPORATION, State, Secretaries, I. O. O. F., Masonic, Library and Sons of Temperance Seals, and all others of an official character engraved and adjusted to superior presses. Also, every variety of Business Seals and Stamps for Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, &c. Stencil Dies, Steel Name Stamps and Alphabets, Envelope Dies, Embossed Cards, &c. Agents supplied with anything appertaining to the business. All orders by mail will receive special attention. Address WM. C. ELLIS, P. O. box 3083, Chicago, Illinois. ly23-'58-1y

PUMPING ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—The Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Chicago offer for sale the Pumping Engine, Boiler, &c., lately used for supplying Chicago with water. The attention of Mining Companies, of parties constructing Water Works, and others needing a pumping engine, is invited to this engine.

The engine is capable of supplying fifty thousand people with water, has been but little used, is complete in all its parts as a pumping engine, and both engine and boiler are in good order. The engine is non-condensing and horizontal steam cylinder, 16 inches in diameter and 6 feet stroke. Pumps are of the same dimensions and double, 42 inches in diameter; are ordinary cylinder boilers, with two flues in each, and are 30 feet long. The engine is complete in all necessary appurtenances. The engine can be sold low. The engine can be seen at the Engine House of the Chicago Water Works on application to the Engineer, and all information obtained there or at the Water Works Office. By order of the Board.
Chicago, July 28th, 1858. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

At the Old Stand, 23 Lasalle Street.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF H. G. HANKS & CO. being dissolved, I beg leave to announce to my customers and the public generally, that I shall still continue the business at the old stand. Having engaged competent men, I am prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
Gilding, Marbling, Graining, Kalsomining and Wall Coloring, in a superior manner. Particular attention paid to Sign Painting and Ornamental Lettering on Glass. Also, on hand, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., which will be furnished at reasonable prices. ALBERT G. PAINE.

Transportation.

FOR MILWAUKEE & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
The Upper Cabin
STEAMER OGONTZ
CAPT. JOHN CONDON.
WILL LEAVE DREW AND GOODRICH'S Dock, foot of River street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, At 8 o'clock, for Milwaukee, connecting with the Propeller FORRESTER for Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.
FREIGHTS TAKEN AT LOW RATES.
☞ For freight and passage apply on board or to DREW & GOODRICH, Agents.
Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1858.

For Cairo and New Orleans.
STEAMER NEW FALLS CITY.
THE SPLENDID FAST Sailing Steamer
New Falls City
Will run, during the coming Fall and Winter, between St. Louis and New Orleans as follows:

LEAVING ST. LOUIS	Oct.	15, '58,	at 10 o'clock A. M.
do	do	Oct.	29, '58.
do	do	Nov.	12, '58.
do	do	Nov.	26, '58.
do	do	Dec.	10, '58.
do	do	Dec.	24, '58.
do	do	Jan.	7, '59.
do	do	Jan.	21, '59.
do	do	Feb.	4, '59.
do	do	Feb.	18, '59.
do	do	M'ch	4, '59.
LEAVING CAIRO	Oct.	16, '58,	at 7½ o'clock P. M.
do	do	Oct.	30, '58.
do	do	Nov.	13, '58.
do	do	Nov.	27, '58.
do	do	Dec.	11, '58.
do	do	Dec.	25, '58.
do	do	Jan.	8, '59.
do	do	Jan.	22, '59.
do	do	Feb.	5, '59.
do	do	Feb.	19, '59.
do	do	M'ch	5, '59.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to the Agent at St. Louis. W. D. LOKE, Clerk.
oc11-td-b125

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Galway Line.
Steam to all parts of Great Britain via Galway, Ireland.

The shortest sea passage between America and Europe.
NEW YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with every requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

PRINCE ALBERT, T. J. Waters ... Monday Oct. 11
INDIAN EMPIRE, E. Courtenay ... Saturday Oct. 23
PACIFIC, Wm. C. Thompson ... Friday Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in one-fourth the time taken by any other route, and will have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivalled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by any of the railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain at the following reduced rates: First class, $90; second class, $60; third class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can obtain tickets for their passage in third class from Galway, $30, or from other cities in Great Britain accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided and cooked provisions for third class passengers. Passengers from Galway; but they must provide themselves with tin plate, quart mug, knife, spoon, water can and their own bedding.

For freight and passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson street, corner of Jay, and 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New York, Sept. 30, 1858. oc7 ...

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.
Freight shipped direct between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and all Eastern and Southeastern points, and Chicago.

The distance by this Line is less to the Atlantic cities than by any other route.

Direct connections are made with Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton, via Lima, Forest or Crestline.

SUMMER RATES BETWEEN CHICAGO

and—	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
Pittsburgh	$0.90	$0.70	$0.45	$0.40
Cincinnati	0.88	0.69	0.43	0.41
Dayton	0.78	0.69	0.43	0.41
Columbus	0.88	0.75	0.43	0.41

LIVE STOCK.

A new and very favorable schedule of rates for live stock has been recently established by this road. The unbroken and continuous line of rail, ... the rail stock-route running East from Chicago ... arrangements have been made to ... at Thirty-seventh street, New York, with ... RETURN PASSES GIVEN TO DROVERS.

AGENCIES FOR THROUGH FREIGHT.
Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Depot, No. 1 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot, North street, Baltimore.
Depot, No. 2 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 2 Astor House, and No. 1 William street, New York.
Depot, Twelfth street, (West Side) and corner Dearborn and Randolph streets, Chicago.
JNO. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOS. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't, Crestline, Ohio.
JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago, Ill.
je2-ly

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL ...
CYRUS CLARK, President. | JOHN ALLEN, Jr., Sec.
WM. FOOT, Vice President. | GEO. H. BRYANT, Treas.
DIRECTORS:
P. S. MARSH, | JOHN ALLEN, Jr.
F. L. STERNBERG, | EVERETT CLAPP,
WM. FOOT, | HUGH ALLEN,
JASON PARKER, | S. G. CHASE,
CYRUS CLARK, | J. W. TUTTLE,
JOSHUA MAXWELL, | J. J. HURD,
GEO. H. BRYANT.

Having completed its arrangements for the coming season, this Company with its unsurpassed facilities for the navigation with steam and canal boats, ... merchandise, Railroad Iron and other property between ... Philadelphia, Boston, New York and ... on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Huron, and Chicago, Illinois and Erie Canal, at low rates.

The work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is so nearly completed to ... that in ... promptness and dispatch between New York and Buffalo ... to command satisfaction.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY.
Owned and operated by the Western Transportation Company, will run as heretofore over the New York Central Railroad between Buffalo and New York and the Lake.

EASTERN AGENTS AND OFFICES:
EVERETT CLAPP, } No. 1 Coenties' Slip, New York.
HUGH ALLEN,
ISAAC WILGUS, }
AUGUSTUS COLSON, } 3 Astor House Building, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, 12 Pier, Albany.
J. W. TUTTLE, 191 River street, Troy.
J. S. WILDER, 56 State street, Boston.
LORENZO HUNTLEY, 5 Sweeny street, Tonawanda.

WESTERN AGENTS AND OFFICES:
J. J. TALLMADGE, Mil. & Miss. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee.
JOHN L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit.
CONSIGNEES:
Dutton & Raymond, } Racine. Johnson & Hodges,
Hely & Upham, } Day & Thomas,
Kenosha Pier Co., Kenosha. Whitney & Co.,
Dickinson & Wright, Waukegan. T. N. Hibbard,
J. P. Kirkland, Sheboygan. Railroad Agent,
John Hearn & Co., Erie. John Sackett,
Buffalo Office and Docks at Erie Basin.
ROLLIN ROBINSON,
ja11-v256-6m Foot of State street, Chicago.

CLARKE & COMPANY,
(Late LEWIS & Co.)
AT PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO—
SPECIAL CONSIGNEES
OF
THROUGH FREIGHT SHIPPED

For the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, are prepared to issue Bills of Lading at Chicago for freights through to Eastern cities, and points in the West, via Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

Property consigned to any of the Offices or Agencies of Clarke & Co., shall have prompt attention.

OFFICES:
Depot—Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
No. 4 Dock street, Philadelphia.
North street, Baltimore.
No. 54 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 2 Astor House, }
No. 1 South William street, } New York.
No. 5 Battery Place, }
Twelfth street, West Side, east of Canal, Chicago.
oc29a685-ly

COLLINGWOOD LINE. COMMENCING the first of May,
A TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF A NO. 1 NEW AND Largest Class Fast
SCREW STEAMERS,
MONTGOMERY, CAPT. NICHOLSON.
HUNTER, CAPT. DICKSON.
EVERGREEN CITY, CAPT. BALL.
ONTONAGON, CAPT. WHEELER.

connecting at Collingwood with the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway—at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railroad for Portland, Boston, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, &c., and with steamers on Lake Ontario, connecting with the Oswego and Syracuse, Watertown and Rome, and Ogdensburg Railways; also the

Iron Steamer Pearless,
for Lewiston, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and all Eastern cities. ... Milwaukee, Kenosha, Racine, Waukegan, Sheboygan, Manitowoc ... and returning from Collingwood ... Freight for Lake Superior, connecting at Mackinac with the steamer Lady Elgin for all points on the west shore of Lake Michigan as far north as Green Bay.

Freights received May for all points on ...
my18-6m-a569 A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of Lasalle st. Chicago, Ill.

Architects.

F. B. EAHLE,
ARCHITECT.—OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH Clark street—Up Stairs—Chicago.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.
Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from Drawings.
OFFICE—82 Dearborn street, 1st door north of Post Office. my17-ly-a9

O. L. WHEELOCK, ARCHITECT,
Office No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago.
FIRST DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE.
Rooms formerly occupied by Boyington & Wheelock.

Rofinot's Stone Yard Revived.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE above Yard, No. 304 South Wells street, Chicago, for the purpose of carrying on the Stone business in all its branches. In addition to his extensive Quarries at Lemont, Rock Run, he has leased the well known establishment Quarry known as Rofinot's Quarry, of Des Plaines, with the machinery, etc., heretofore belonging to the Great Western Stone Company, so he is prepared to furnish all shapes and in any quantity required, at very short notice. Blocks or Cut Stone, as well as Rough Stone, of any size and Sills, Paving and Macadamizing, always on hand.
F. F. Rorinot, Sup't. FRANCIS SCHWALM, Proprietor.

MARINE BANK.
CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Company.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
D. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

Money to Loan.
WE WISH TO PURCHASE NOTES payable in ONE YEAR or Coupon Bonds, running Five Years, secured by Real Estate in Cook county.
se22-3m BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 5 Walker's Building, 54 Dearborn st.

COTTON BAGS.
Eastern Manufacturer's Agents.
CHASE & CO.,
14 ... South Water Street ... 14
jy1-a5-ly CHICAGO.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
40 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Are now receiving their winter stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing Papers of every size and best quality.

CISTERNS, WELLS AND PUMPS.—THE UNdersigned is prepared to manufacture Cisterns, for Rainwater, Tanks for Gas Holders and Railroads, Distillers Tubs and Rectifiers. Also, dig Wells, and furnish Chain and other Pumps at short notice, at his old stand No. 261 West Lake street. Post Office Box No. ... E. SMALLEY.

300 BBLS. DRIED APPLES, PRIME QUALITY, in lots to suit purchasers.
CHICAGO SEWER PIPE, OF OHIO MANUFACTURE.
A large quantity on hand, the only kind yet used by the Sewerage Commissioners.
ALLEN ROSS, 29 River street.

BY PRESS AND ...

PRESS AN...

SATURDAY MORN...

Republican Co...

For Representative ... 56th District—VAN H. ... 57th District—EBENEZER ...
JOHN GRA...
WILLIAM JAM...

Mr. Lincoln's ...
Hon. Abraham Linco... ple on the issues of the ... following times and pla...
Mount Sterling, Brown Co...
Rushville, Schuyler ...
Carthage, Hancock ...
Macomb, McDonough ...
Vermont, Fulton ...
Petersburg Menard ...

Mr. Farnsworth's ...
Mr. Farnsworth will a... lows:
Naperville ...
Blue Island, Cook Co. ...
Elgin ...
Batavia ...
Cortland, De Kalb Co. ...
Prophetstown ...
Port Byron ...

The meetings at Naper... phetstown and Port Byro... afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Cassius M. Clay's ...
CASSIUS M. CLAY, the di... advocate of Free Labor, wi... ple of Illinois at the followin... mentioned opposite each.
Woodstock, Monday P. M. ...
Rockford, Tuesday P. M. ...
Freeport, Wednesday P. M. ...
Warren, Thursday P. M. ...
Galena, Friday evening ...
Dixon, Saturday P. M. ...

The Republicans of the ... doubtless see to it that all pr... rangements are made.

Mass Meeting at B...
The Republicans of Blue Isl... Mass Meeting at Blue Island ... Hon John F. Farnsworth an... dress the meeting.

Republican Rally ...
The Republicans of Elgin ... this evening. Mr. Bross of th... BUNN, and probably other spe... the meeting. Let there be a g... the hosts of freedom.

Prostitution of the Judic...
There is on trial in this cit... attracting much local attentio... a beast, notorious for abuse of ... employed as a special detecti... class of criminals, and for his ... tery in boasting of his libidin... arraigned on a charge of Arso... lumber yard of Holt & Mason... who sometimes imagine that Co... tained for the purpose of enfor... by the punishment of those who... according to certain fixed rules ... and evidence, would be inclined ... this case might be easily ... and the accused acquitted o... as the facts justifying his ... condemnation are developed, ... poor public, though payi... for the maintenance of a judi... know not the antics which it som... or the elasticity of which it is ... the case before us is instructiv... we learn that the most irrelevan... examination of witnesses is not o... when arson is the charge, and th... or political malice may influence ... should be determined by abstr... alone. We have no defence for Br... employers are defenders, either in ... ality or his more reputable inc... But we do protest against the ... of that farce of which the Record... is now the scene. We protest ... overriding of the rules of law and ... whereby Brown is transmogrif... lay figure or some hypothetical ... or Richard Roe, and the trial ... parties foreign to the case, a... chances of defence, is carried on ... the flavoring of the ordinarily ... of legal procedure with the ... the brothel and the stews, for th... tion of the ears of the crowd that ... the temple of justice, be the objec... er others, not in view of the publi... drubbed over Brown's shoulders, ... care to inquire. It is sufficient ... of business which ought to be fo... buried a fathom deep in some ... has been needlessly opened ... and that the court room and ... newspaper are made the ... through which a torrent of filth... is poured upon unwilling ears. ... guilty of Arson, in the name o... goddess and all her ministers, let ... ished. If necessary, he may be ... and quartered, and we will hav... strances to make. He will no... amiss; no rope will ever too clo... his neck. But Brown alone is ... he but for a single offence. H... tried for Arson, and any city off... administration or any of its ... tried for another offence, suspec... mitted at the same time, in the ... and considerations higher tha... malevolence, no matter how hig... by what outrages provoked, dem... judicial *ex parte* inquisition be ... end. One thing at a time. Whe... ment is disposed of, something ... in order. John Wentworth, ex-... be guilty of all his enemies al... Haines may have inherited h... followed his example; but as ... pected of aiding or abetting B... a lumber yard, it would be ... tice and common sense to defer ... a different charge, until they ... and legally accused. We beli... the law of the land that persons ... crime may be heard in their ... a rule that is in a fair way to ... in the Recorder's Court at leas...

Indiana Electio...
Editors Press and Tribune: WARSAW, I...
Kosciusko county gives 510 Re... ity on the State and Congressi... gain of 130. Warsaw gave 1... Case, Republican, for Congress... One Senator and three Repres... Legislature, all Republicans, ele... ciusko and Wabash counties.
Yours, &c.

Iowa Electio...
NEWTON, Jasper Co., Io...
Editors Press and Tribune:
Light vote in this county y... the returns that have come in... majority will be about 325.
Yours, &c.

How Florence was ...
T. B. Florence was elected ... the First District of Pennsylv... rality. The opposition very ... candidates. Had they united, ... have been beaten by 1,600 ... votes were thrown away upon ...

Old Berks...
Reading, the county seat ... Pa., gave Major Schwartz, Op... gress, 813 majority over J. Gl... ancer, which is a gain of 1,2... the vote of '56.

Railroad Accident—C...
A serious accident occurre... train, on the Bureau Valley R... this city at 8.50 P. M. last ev... that one or two of the freigh... the train, was loaded with c... the Eastern market, and wh... distant up the river, some fo... city, where there is a rathe... the cars began to sway ... being assisted by the forw... train, huddled all the cattl... cars, and leaned them so as t... train. None of the passenge... injured, although we learn ... head of the cattle were incapac... *Union*, 14th.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, ... voted—the vote being 2,... Democrat. Last year it ...